PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,754.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th June	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN.....	9321
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	CHINA.....	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	MACEDONIA..	10612
31st "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANIA	6610	.....	...
4th Sptr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7568	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chunak	1st July 1909
KOERNER.....	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chunak	1st Sept 1909
KOERNER.....	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA.....	4,719	P. Badessich.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA.....	4,381	M. Dabcovich....	16th " 1909
KOERNER.....	5,423	A. Foresti.....	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber.....	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,189	F. Radonicich..	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy

Bassoon House 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester.	May 27	June 24	June 30	July 16
C. City of Karachi .	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Beirut	June 29	July 30	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
S. Merton Hall	June 16	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
H. C. City of Benares.	July 10	Augt. 7	August 7	Augt. 23
A. Trafford Hall	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
B. City of Agra	July 17	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
C. City of Glasgow	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
B. City of Madras	Augt. 28	Septr. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
C. City of Calcutta	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
S. Merton Hall	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
H. C. City of Athens ..	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
H. C. City of London..	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall.....	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 6
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
H. C. City of Glasgow.	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 19	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

C.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

H.C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
WARONGA ..	2,510	Mon 28th June	noon.
KOLA	1,905	Thur 24th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 25th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARONGA," 2,510 tons, 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,905 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on the rough boundary to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,370 tons, sailing on or about 26th June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Freight rates, &c., for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,379	Barillon.....	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,588	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,588	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,784	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS are as made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,588	Martin ..	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,585	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA ..	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA ..	6383	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA ..	6091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA ..	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA ..	6383	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back ...	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
• PRAESIDENT ..	3,400	Muhlbauer ...	2nd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

• Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are as strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Calcutta	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Madras,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Rangoon	Sourabaya,	Yokohama
Colombo	Manilla,	Kobe,
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Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI.
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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	TLOILO.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

	Weight per cent.		Per box. lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„	50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„	25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„	25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„	50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.						
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„	25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„	25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	„	50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„	50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.						
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„	50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„	25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.						
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of	50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„	50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„	25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.						
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„	50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.						
Alicantes ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„	25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„	50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„	25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„	25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„	50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.						
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„	50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of	50 ...	Rs.	2 12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„	50 ...	„	3 0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„	50 ...	„	3 4
Rarezas	„	50 ...	„	3 8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„	50 ...	„	4 0
La Bolsa, Imperiales ...	„	50 ...	„	5 0
Las Hermanas Mexican	„	50 ...	„	5 4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„	50 ...	„	5 8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„	50 ...	„	6 0
El Sol, Imperiales	„	25 ...	„	4 0
La Bolsa Superiores	„	25 ...	„	4 8
Primissima, Esceptionales ...	„	50 ...	„	7 0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of	50 ...	Rs.	12 0
Vera, Flor Fina	„	25 ...	„	6 8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	„	25 ...	„	4 0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,

Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.**

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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ESTABLISHED 1827 — HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS. — GRAND PRIX LONDON 1908

Offer :—

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CAPSICIN
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T. & H. SMITH & CO., LD.,
19 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "TRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s.s. "CABOTO" of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE JAMES MUNRO TYRRELL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of Act X of 1865 and Section 42 of Act XXVII of 1860, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the estate of JAMES MUNRO TYRRELL, late a Captain, in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and in charge of the S. S. "Satara," and lately residing at No. 12 Hastings Street, in the Town of Calcutta, deceased, who died at Samarang Java, on the 29th day of September, 1908, should on or before the 31st day of July, 1909, send in particulars of such claims to the Undersigned, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the estate of the deceased will be distributed.

N. M. BENSON (Mrs.),
The Administratrix to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed in India.

Skalimar House, Seebpore, Howrah, Bengal,
This 18th day of June, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PUBLIC TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 2nd July, 1909, for

(a) The removal of grass, cut by lawn-mowers, from the Oval, upto 31st October, 1909.

(b) The right of grazing Buffaloes on the vacant Government land, on the East and West of the Railway Line, from Church Gate Level Crossing, upto the South of the Foot-path leading to Back Bay Swimming Bath, for the same period.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE, 1909.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Siddick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at half-past five o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1909, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted to the Company for consideration, and the following business will be transacted, viz:—

(1) The adoption of the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet for the twelve months ending the 31st May, 1909.

(2) The declaration of a Divided.

(3) The election of Auditors for the ensuing year and the fixing of their remuneration,

(4) The confirmation of the appointment by the Board of Mr. Edmund George Pearson and the election of Directors in the place of two who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(5) The consideration and, if thought fit, the passing of the following resolutions as Special Resolutions, viz:—

(a) That the last sentence of Article 45 and the whole of article 137 of the articles of the Association of the Company be cancelled and that the following be substituted as Article 137 of the said Articles:—137. The Directors may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting from time to time declare a dividend or bonus to be paid on all shares in proportion to the amount of Capital for the time being called and paid up in respect of such shares, and in such case the dividend or bonus on any share which has been originally allotted and issued as fully paid up shall be paid on the full nominal amount of such share; but (Subject to the provisions of Articles 139 and 140) no dividend or bonus shall be payable except out of net profits.

(b) That the Board of Directors be authorised to modify clause 6 of the Agreement between Mr. Carl Jost and Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth on behalf of the Company, dated 9th May 1907, and Clause 5 of the Agreement between the Company and Mr. Carl Jost, dated 20th May 1907, regarding his commission as Managing Director of the Company, in such manner as they may consider is for the advantage of the Company and to execute on behalf of the Company such formal instruments as they may be advised for carrying into effect such modification.

The Register of Members will be closed from the 22nd June to the 20th July, 1909, inclusive and no transfers will be registered during that period.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1909.

By order of the Board,
CARL JOST,
Managing Director.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, including of Setting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

{MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette" Ltd.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 585, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCUS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 21 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opts. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 588, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Unsurpassed expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a cool, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bander: cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Girsa and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girsa, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 464 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 1 9, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same. The more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this comprehensive agent, which is destined to drive into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clere Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BOMBAY

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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RESERVE FUNDS .....,, 15,500 000

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
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Paid up Capital ..... ,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 1,30,000

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Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
SOZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MORTON'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies only.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The Best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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SECOND EDITION.

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2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore:—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS. 1/1½ 2/9 EACH
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [21st JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
21 packages Gold Bullion	960	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
8ovs. and half Sovs.	89,054		
Gold Coins ...	17,708		
Dollars and Rupees	3,672 6,124		
3 boxes Sovs and half Sovs	14,250	Aden	do
Gold Coins and Rupees	19,422 1,660		
5 parcels Silver.	115	London	Hongkong Bank.
1 do do	20	do	Mercantile Bank.
5 do do	67	do	Yokohama Bank.
86 Bars Silver ...	1,54,855	Colombo	Comptoir de Paris.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England ... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. ,, 17th June.
Bank of Bombay ... 5 per cent. ,, 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 2nd June.

Money:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 33 1-2 lacs up.

Exchange:—

The Exchange Market is steady. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer as under owing to the strong advices in silver from London.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper:—

The market opened at 94 0 for the settlement on 30th June, and, owing to the absence of rains, declined to 93-12. The low prices brought out buyers and the market improved to 93-15 at which there were sellers at the close. Ready Paper was quoted one anna higher. A fair business was done, during the day. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94-1 for cash and 93-14 forward in one month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 94-0	Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	,, 93-15	

Bullion:—

Bar Silver was up 1-8d. in London on Saturday last, the quotations being 24 1-8 for ready as well as forward in 2 months. The tone of the market at the close was firm. The rise was caused by the buying orders from China and India. The rate in New York rose 1-4 cent at 52 3-8. The market locally opened at 61-13, ex-duty, for ready and July settlement, but closes quiet at 61-11. The August settlement kept 2 annas lower. A small business has been placed to-day.

Bar gold quotations are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	61 11	0	Quiet.
Ditto 1st Settlement	61 11	6	
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61 9	0	

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Prices for New Crop are steadier owing to the absence of rain, but the enquiry is still chiefly confined to Bengals. There is little doing in other descriptions and rates are in some cases quite nominal. Closing quotations are as under, the market being firmer.

For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate, but prices are fairly well maintained.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	252-3	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	255 1-2 ,,	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	239	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	230	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	224 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	224 1-2,	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh... ...	211	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	217	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	210	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	194	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales.
Total Imports	nil	

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5-78	5-81	5-73	5-75
—02	—01	—01	—01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5-73	5-72	5-71	5-72	5-72
—01	—01	—02	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is firmer with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 6	B. T.
September	,, 8 11 0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 7 2 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,, 7 12 0	,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 7 10 0	,,
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	,, 7 12 0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—

June-July ... ... Rs. 10 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

July-August ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is firmer with a better enquiry.

We quote:—

White Delhi	Rs. 6 2 6	R. T.
White Pesi, 85 p. c. ...	,, 6 7 6	,,
Soft Red	,, 41 8 0	per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,485
India	76
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2
Mills:—	
Crescent	103 2-4
David	407 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,185
Central India S. & W. Co. ...	1,570
Presses:—	
Indian Cotton	237 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co	133
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	96
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,132 1-2
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	4,682	bales.
Wheat	23,327	cwts.
Linseed	1,739	,,
Rapeseed	6,676	,,
Gingellyseed	875	,,
Poppyseed...	2,090	,,
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	1,869	,,
Rice	5,223	,,
Myrabollams	433	,,
Cottonseed...	nil	
Mowraseed...	2,548	,,
Gram	835	,,
Joowar	101	,,
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th June, 1909, as compared with the statement of 12th June 1909:—

LIABILITIES.	June 12 Rs.	June 19. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	49,40,620	45,59,066
Public Deposits at Branches ...	49,44,810	53,01,181
Other Deposits ...	859,76,169	8,93,78,850
Post Bills ...	23,197	17,888
Sundries ...	28,56,279	29,21,329
Rs....	11,88,41,075	12,22,78,314
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,41,80,004	1,35,46,362
Other authorised Securities.	12,02,607	11,23,906
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,89,67,229	1,85,49,405
Loans do. do.	3,39,44,612	3,52,07,621
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,62,79,050	1,61,66,093
Dead Stock ...	3,15,125	3,15,031
Stamps ...	5,214	5,147
Bullion ...	5,89,144	5,76,213
Balances with other Banks.	11,39,788	11,92,317
Sundries ...	6,36,811	6,61,619
Cash ...	3,15,81,441	3,49,38,700
	11,88,41,075	12,22,78,314

MYSORE GOLD MINES.

Dividends Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

Messrs. Scott and Tod have received telegraphic advice from London that an interim dividend has been declared by the Mysore Gold Company, Limited, at 3s. 6d. per 10s. share and by the Nundydroog Company, Limited at 1s. 2d. per 10s. share both payable in July.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Trieste," June 20.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamer "Trieste" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Sunday night:—

Boman Behram, Mr J P	Hanley, Mr F
Cserey, Mrs	Kohler, Mr
Demaistre, Mr and Mrs	Meher Homji, Mr B J
Dobson, Sergt	Sanderson, Mr and Mrs
Duggan, Dr	R J, child and infant
Ghadiali, Mr	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Olympia," June 22.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" will sail from No. 2, Victoria dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 12 noon sharp. Heavy baggage to be alongside before 10 a.m.:—

TO MARSEILLES.—Gainness, Mrs and child.

TO LONDON.

Adams, Mr P J C	John Dixon, Mr A O St
Flavell, Mr R E	Morgan, Mr H R
Henderson, Lt G	Young, Mr E L

TO GIBRALTAR.—De Figueiredo, Mr J F C

TO LIVERPOOL.

Hilyard, Capt H L	McKay, Col
Katach, Miss	McKay, Mrs

TO NEW YORK.

Saeed, Rev A C — Saeed, Mrs

EXTRA CLASS.—Vodga, Mr T

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd June.

121. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m.

All Officers are requested to attend and two representatives from each Company.

122. Detail for the week ending 26th instant:—

To-day Tuesday, 22nd instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday 23rd instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday 24th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

II "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Commissioner of Crown Lands in Australia (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), when asked the other day an opinion as to the character of the land through which he and the members passed recently to the south of the River Murray, said the best of it was quite equal to the best of the Pinnaroo and Lameroo country, and, so far as they could gather from enquiries on the trip and from the reports of their officers, there appeared to be more of it. A light line of railway running out 90 miles from Tailem Bend would open up about 1,000,000 acres of land fit for agricultural settlement. It should be cut up into blocks of from 1,000 acres upwards. A railway line of development would also go very near to a large area of Victorian country which was reported to be suitable for agricultural settlement. Later on the Commission would inspect the Victorian land and ascertain from the Victorian Government if there was any possibility of that country being opened up. Contracts for bores had been let in several places, and one result of the trip would be a more vigorous policy of boring for water and otherwise opening up the great area of land traversed. The experience showed that good water could be obtained by bores at a depth of from 150 to 250 ft. The country appeared to be overrun with wild dogs, which could be heard at night, but rabbits, which once were numerous there, were now practically unknown,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MADDEN.—At the General Hospital, Madras, Ethel Muriel, beloved daughter of Patrick and Emerocene Madden, Park Town, aged 20 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 1-50m., 2 38a. Low water, 7-27m., 8-57a.
Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Maxim:—"A poor excuse may seem valuable even to a rich man."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Government Telegraph, Cooperage. H. E. The Governor's Levee, Council Hall, Poona, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 2-33m., 3-15a.; Low water, 8-8m.; 9-42a.

Thursday, June 24.—Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on "Moral and Religous Good and Evil," F. C. Institute, 6 p.m. Bombay Natural History Society's meeting at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 3-18m., 3-50a.; Low water, 8-49m., 10-33a.

Friday, June 25.—In India: H. M. King-Emperor's Birthday. Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. Highwater, at Prince's Dock, 4-8m., 4-25a.; Low water, 9-39m., 11-30a.

Saturday, June 26.—Phillips and Co., Annual Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" XI vs. G.I.P. Railway, Home, "B" XI vs. Municipal Cricket Club, away. Sun rises, 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-7m., 5-49.; Low water, 10-42m.

Sunday, June 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 6-15m., 5-52a.; Low water, 0-23m., 0-3a.

THE SEVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Training Institute resumed its work from Monday, the 14th June.

FIRE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.—About nine o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, at New Parbhadevi Road, DeLisle Road. On an alarm being raised the fire-engine from Chinchpoogly and the manual from DeLisle Road, immediately repaired on the spot and extinguished the flames in a short time. The cause of the fire and the damage have not been ascertained.

AN ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, named Jankibai, aged 17, employed as a labourer on a house under construction at Souter Road, was carrying a load of mortar up a stone staircase on Sunday, when she missed her footing and rolled over the edge on to the lower floor and sustained fractures of the left thigh and upper arm. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (weather permitting):—

Overture..... Lustspiel	Koler Bela
Selection ...The Cingalee	Ivan Caryll
Romance ...The last Good-Bye	Moretti
Valse .....Waltzing of the Winds	Hall
Selection .....The Orchid	Monckton
Morceau .....Chanson de Matin	Elgar

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting):—

March.....Cadiz	Velverde
Overture.....La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
Valse .....L'Eufant Prodigue	Wormse
Grand Selection...Reminiscences of Verdi	Godfrey
Valse .....The Merry Widow	Lehar
Galop.....Odeons Evenden	Latann

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART AT BANDRA.—Last Friday, the 18th instant, Bandra was the feast of the Sacred Heart which is intimately connected with the Corpus Christi, one of the great feasts of the Church. In the morning crowds of people were seen wending their way to St. Andrew's, the chief church of Bandra, the compound walls of which are washed by the Arabian Sea. In the evening a larger multitude of devotees in holiday attire attended, for the special feature of the feast was the solemn evening service. The illumination of the body of the church with a mass of wax candles and fairy lights, the decoration especially set off the altar of the Sacred Heart, which was set off with evergreens and sprays of lilies. The members of the League of the Sacred Heart, spared no pains or money to make the feast a complete success. The preacher of the evening, Rev. Fr. H. Pereira, Vicar of Rosary Church, Mazagon, delivered an eloquent exhortation on the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in English and Marathi. Prominent among the congregation were the first communicants, girls and boys, in snow white attire. The proceedings closed with the solemn Benediction. After the service the Bandstand in the compound held the crowds, intently listening to the music, till 9-30.

POONA ISLAMIA SCHOOL.—On Sunday the Hon'ble Syed Zain el Edroos, accompanied by his son, visited the Poona Islamia School and the Islam Library. He was received by the members of the School Board and the members of the Managing Committee of the Library. He was taken round each and every class of the school and was much pleased by the intelligent answers to his questions, both religious and scholastic, put to the boys. Both remarked that this was the only institution of the kind where secular education was imparted to the Muslim youths side by side, and expressed their heartfelt wish to see the institution reach its zenith. Addresses from both the institutions were presented to him to the response of which he was pleased to become a life member of the said Library and promised to help the Poona Islamia School as far as he could. Afterward he was garlanded and a vote of thanks was accorded by Ebrahim Hajee Haroon Sait, Honorary Magistrate, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the School Committee. The following gentlemen were present:—Subedar Major Sirdar Bahadur Hafiz Ibrahim, Captain Mahomed Khan, Honorary Magistrate; Mr. Hazarat Kamruddin Saheb, Munshi Hissamudin, Munshi Abdus Subhan, Mr. Ismail Hajee Haroon, Khan Saheb Subedar Abdul Kadir, Munshi Mohamed Madar Saheb, Munshi Shaik Ibrahim, Munshi Shaik Abdul Kadir, Maherban Nawab Abdul Feroz Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ebrahim Saheb Attar, and Professor Mahamood Khan.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. KALIA SANTHA BHIL.

For the Crown:—Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was in March last convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Broach, of the murder of his wife Sadli, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, remarked there was no doubt on the medical evidence that Sadli died in consequence of injuries inflicted with a sharp instrument. The hospital assistant found nine incised wounds on her, of which three were fatal. The accused admitted having killed his wife. The question was whether he was guilty of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. There were three witnesses who said that they were working in a cotton field on the morning of the 4th February, the date of the offence; that the accused and his wife were also in the field; that they heard a quarrel between the couple, followed by the woman's scream; and that on going up to her, they saw that she was severely wounded, and they also saw the accused run away. Accused was found later in a well. He pointed out a bill-hook lying in one of the hedges of the field, in which the offence was committed. According to witness Ghinduri, the deceased said to the accused that he was accusing her unjustly. He replied that he would bring her to her senses. She asked how he would do that, and after that she heard the woman's scream. Witness Jesang deposed the deceased said to her husband, abusing him, "why don't you catch me," on which he threatened to strike her, and she said "let me see you do it," and was thereupon wounded by the accused. All the witnesses from the accused's village said that the accused used constantly to complain of his wife's infidelity, but they denied that any one was mentioned as her lover. It seemed, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused was of suspicious temperament, and never left his wife out of sight. He seemed to be a man of weak intelligence, and he might easily have made himself believe what he said in the Sessions Court he saw. The Sessions Judge found it had not been proved that the accused saw the deceased doing anything, the sight of which would amount to grave provocation, and that he killed her, because he was incensed at her using insulting language and refusing to leave him, and that he acted under provocation, but not of such a character as would reduce the offence. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

INPERATOR VS. ATWARGAR VIRGAR AND BAI MANI, HIS WIFE.

For the Crown: Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeals of the two accused, who were convicted by Mr. T. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of administering a stupefying drug in order to facilitate the commission of theft; of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and of theft; and were sentenced each, for the former two offences, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and for the last offence, each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The accused, on the 21st April 1908, in Taluka Dhanduka, administered a poisonous drug to one Ayeodha, his wife Rukhmani, and Chakodi, with the intention of committing theft, which caused the death of Chokodi. The three persons abovenamed as well as the accused are Sadhus, wandering from place to place throughout India, attending fairs and pilgrimages. The three persons and a child were travelling together and met the accused at Utelia, and left together for Dholi, where they camped on the tank. They cooked separately. The complainant Ayeodhya, was about to make bread for the evening meal, when the second accused took out a handful of flour from her bag and gave it to accused No. 1, who mixed it with the flour which Ayeodhya was using. The latter was unwilling that this should be done, but the accused insisted on mixing it, saying that Ayeodhya had not enough bread. The latter prepared bread of the mixture. The two accused then went away into the village saying they were going to look for a place to put up in. Ayeodhia made seven "chapatties" of which he and his wife ate 1 1-2 each and Chokodi, a Sadhu, who was travelling with them, ate four. They all three became insensible after eating the bread. In the morning, Ayeodhya recovered consciousness and found he had been robbed of all he possessed, cash and ornaments, amounting altogether to Rs. 132. His wife and Chokodi were still insensible. He went and complained to the Mukhi, who went and saw the sufferers and sent them to the Dholera dispensary. Chokodi, however, died on the way. The accused were searched for, but they had disappeared and could not be found. They were subsequently arrested at Jetpur in Kathiawar. Accused No. 2 escaped, and was not arrested till later. They were subsequently handed over to the British Police, and the present proceedings were instituted. They were found guilty and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals, and confirmed the conviction and sentences.

CLAIM FOR A BUNGALOW.

Collusive Mortgage.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

MUTTAPA VS. SANTESHPAPA.

For the defendant-appellant:—Mr. R. bertson, with Mr. Mulgaonkar.

For the plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. Bakhle.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. In this case, the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover possession of a bungalow in Dharwar. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the bungalow originally belonged to one Bhimacharya Vakil, who died leaving the plaintiff's father, his son (by adoption), and his widow, Jivubai. The widow died soon after. The minor plaintiff was adopted by Bhimacharya's adopted son on his death-bed. Bhimacharya had, by his will, given the bungalow sued for to Jivubai for her maintenance during her life time. During the pendency of litigation between Jivubai and plaintiff's father, the defendant got two collusive and empty mortgages of the bungalow from Jivubai and a sale deed of part of its site. Plaintiff alleged that these transactions were void against him and that Bhimacharya had, by his will, prohibited Jivubai from mortgaging or selling the bungalow. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that plaintiff derived no title to the bungalow as he was not in fact adopted by Bhimacharya, who had left no will, and that Jivubai, who was full owner of the estate, had mortgaged the bungalow to him. Defendant said that under these documents he held possession of the bungalow and that his claim was valid and binding on the estate.

The Subordinate Judge, who originally tried the suit, awarded the plaintiff's claim. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the widow was in possession of the property and apparently she was believed by the appellants to be the heir at the time that the payment in question was made. There was nothing in the conduct of the appellants to show that it was "mala fide." On the evidence, their Lordships held that the payment was not a voluntary payment. Their Lordships, therefore, amended the decree of the Lower Court by adding the words, i. e., that the defendant do recover Rs. 584 from the plaintiff. This amount was ordered to be a set-off against the amount which plaintiff would be entitled to recover from the defendant under this decree.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A PICK-POCKET.

One Jetha Khima was charged with picking the pocket of Dinmahomed Subhankhan, on Saturday at Null Bazaar, and stealing a purse containing Rs. 10-10 from his pocket. It appeared from evidence that the complainant was going towards Null Bazaar, when the accused removed the property from his pocket, and was arrested. The accused was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

One Ismail Fakira was charged with picking the pocket of one Laxman Mahadeo. He was convicted, and as he had a number of previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.

ORNAMENTS VALUED AT RS. 2,465 STOLEN.

Mr. E. H. Dennison, residing on the first floor of Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, reports that his rooms were entered into some time during Sunday night last and property of the value of Rs. 2,465 stolen from his bed-room. The property consisted of two brooches set with pearls, two gold watches, two gold rings, one set with a diamond and the other with three pearls, one gold necklace, etc. One of the watches of the value of Rs. 350, was found by the police on a ledge at the foot of the stairs outside complainant's residence.

ASSAULT BY A DRIVER.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Sub-Inspector Rohalkar, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged F. H. Burrett, an engine-driver in the same railway, with assaulting railway policeman No. 16, Ragho Sakharam, in the execution of his duty, at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station, on Sunday. The evidence showed that Govind Vinayek, the coaching-clerk, annoyed by the too frequent enquiries made of him by the accused about the starting-time of certain trains, requested the accused to move out of the way of passengers, who were desirous of buying their passages at the counter. When the accused did not move out, the clerk asked policeman No. 24 to move him aside. The accused rushed at him; No. 24 called for assistance, and No. 16 came. Accused struck No. 16 and knocked him down. No. 591 policeman named Sadu Rama came to the rescue of No. 16, and he was also struck by the accused with his clenched fist.

The accused's defence was that he went to change a fifty-rupee note. No. 24 shoved him on to the counter, and he shoved him back, shove for shove. In the struggle No. 16 fell down, he falling on top of him.

The Magistrate, after stating these facts, remarked that the accused did not call any evidence to substantiate his statement. The accused, besides assaulting No. 16, also assaulted No. 591. He was fined Rs. 30.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Karmali Mahomed, manager in the service of Mr. Deoji Kahanji, charged Velji Gopal, a contractor, with neglecting without reasonable excuse to perform work of his contract for which he had received an advance. Mr. Surti, Pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that he contracted to work with the complainant as a contractor and receive Rs. 100 in advance on account of work contracted to be done. After receiving the advance, the accused left for Karachi. Subsequently he returned to Bombay and he was asked by the complainant to do the work, but he did not turn up and a summons was taken out against him, when he was ordered to work at complainant's shop. The accused worked for fifteen days and as he said he was starving, complainant gave him some more money. After this, the accused worked for three days more and then disappeared.

The accused in his statement admitted having received Rs. 100 in advance and having agreed to work it of by doing carpenter's work in the shop. He said he worked for a few days and then left Bombay on account of plague. He also admitted that he was ordered by the Court to go to work and he did so but as he was ill he could not do any work.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. D. G. Sukhadwalla (Chairman) and S. P. Jeswandas.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman), and Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal Shroff.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 99 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DETERRENT SENTENCE ON BEGGARS.

Their Worships also disposed of several cases against beggars, who were charged with begging for alms in a public street. The accused were ordered to undergo sentences varying from one day's simple imprisonment to six days' rigorous imprisonment.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street, and against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Definitely Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

93-06	Matubhoy J and M Ismail Haji Allarakhia and another vs Gulab bin Umad Sultan Nawaz Jiva.
103-08	Tyabji D and Co Tricumdas Sudaram and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co
1012-08	Malvi H M and R Bhikanchand Kanialal vs K Ram Narayen and others Jehangir G and B.
1021-08	Wadia G and Co M Chandratan vs Nandkissan Radhakesson and Co Malvi H M and R.
1038-08	Wadia G and Co C Mulji vs D Devidas Vundravandas Edgelow G W and Co.
1065-08	Pestonji R K and Co Bamji and Co vs Amratlal Mullockchand.
48 09	Mirza M and M Chandatram vs A A Wahal Mishori.
346-08	Edgelow G W and Co Gungaram Tricumdas and Co vs A Gulabchand Anandilal.
350-09	Captain and V H N Mahomed Cassum vs K Suleman Hassam and others Kanga and B.
379-09	Payne and Co N Pestonji Cooper vs Sorabji Bomanji Pavri.
406-09	Payne and Co B Harakhchand vs Shri Baldeo Mills, Ld, and others Mullah and M.
411-09	D J Mantri, P Rowji vs V Madeorao.
431-09	Wadia G and Co N C Macleod vs Goculdas Deoji and others.

For Dismissal of Caveat.

30-08	Jamshedji K and D Vijubai widow vs Manilal Bhikhalbhoy and another Captain and V.

Long Causes.

155-08	Captain and J The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and anothers Payne and Co.
547-08	Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H.
393-07	Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co a firm vs S B Fraser and Co a partner ship firm. Thakerdas and Co.
981-07	C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Oosman Necrani and another Payne and Co
293-09	Matubhoy J and M Jamietram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaisanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09	Hiralal and Co Balkrishna Gopal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N.

Long Causes.

967-07	Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhunkorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co
230-08	Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and H.

Short Cause.

208-09	Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Vasanji Jairam. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

927-07	Mulji and K Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Edulji Mehervan and others Kanga and P Part heard.
310-09	Crawford B and Co N M Panday and others M J Master and others Tyabji D and Co.
336-08.	Jehangir M and S Charles George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.
800-08	Pay

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons Captain C. H. D. Cress, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Moulmein, with a general cargo, timber and rice and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's. Steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain G. J. Jourdan, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Basreh &c., with a general cargo, and Mr. W. Commissariatwalla and 19 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain S. C. Pemberthy, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons Captain A. Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s Steamer Trieste 3,203 tons, Captain S. Clinnak, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 21.

Barhara	2444	Vass	T Morrison & Co
Barotse	2619	Smith	W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle	2195	Williamson	K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga	2929	James	Standard Oil Co
Dunstor	3016	Rutter	The Captain
Gowanbarn	3723	Forbes	Hull...K Nixon & Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot	Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kola	510	Cole	M M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Green	Bo & P S N Co
Nawab	2041	Pask	F Muir & Co
Petronia	3154	Bowman	Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan	2566	Wabb	B & P S N Co
Saifi	1445		Bo & P S N Co
Siberian	2023	Rambush	Volkart Bros
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
Terrier	1008	Berg	F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 21.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Cabeto	2345	Schicchino	Colombo		22-6 Florio & R S N Co
B Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Antwerp	10-7	F Muir & Co
D&E Diego Suarez	2498	Duron	Genoa	1-7	L... Mackintosh & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourdan	P Gulf	23-6	B & P S N Co
H Elba		Capt Cacace	Italian Man-of-War		Repairing
K Badrie	1613	Collisson	Karachi		21-6 G Jeewajee
M Persia	4198	Houghton	London		3-7 P & O Co
N Nerbudda	1961	Cross	Stream		22-6 M M & Co
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah		26 6 B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi	1251	Gore	Zanzibar		30-6 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bombay Maru...3393 Evans...Kobe...24 6...N Y Kaisha
4 Selsdon....2451 Bazil...Aberdeen & Hull &c...29-6 W & A Graham & Co
5 Umta...3492 Phillips...Rangoon...23 6...M M & Co
7 Trieste...3203.....Clinnak.....Trieste... 1-7 A L S N Co
8 Silesia...3340 Radonicich...Kobe 24-6 A L S N Co
9 Werdenfels...2811 Schmidt.....Karachi .....1-7 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Himalaya...3700 Spicer...Aden 26 6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta ..4780.....Snow.....Shanghai.....28-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa...941 McDiarmid...Karachi...25-6 M M & Co
16 Kasara...505...Elton.....Busreh.....1-7 M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....578 .....Fakeera ..... B'nagar.....23-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahamadi...547. ..... Ahmed.....Karachi...25-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...6996 Assam...Marmagoa...23-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Basreh, June 9
	Nerbudda s	Cross	M'moin, May 19
21	Trieste s	Clinnak	Trieste, June 3

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Wardha s	Kilner	Cochin
	Madura s	King	Busreh, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—
Steamer Imani, Penberthy, for Karachi.
" Olympia, Tait, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Trieste, for Trieste, &c.
" Werdenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta, &c.
" Cabote, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's Steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday the 20th instant at 4 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS. JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2,011 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 casks skins Nizamudin and Co; 2,408 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 100 cwts deer, horns, J M Rahimtools; 591 cwts nigerseed, A Blaucheck and Co; 527 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts wheat and 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales hemp, D Sewji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Trieste s—293 casks skins, Max Klein; 481 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Selsdon s—85 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 594 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR TRIPOLI.

Trieste s—6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—50 bales cotton-waste, K Visram and Co; 202 cwts turmeric, D Passoo and Co; 190 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRISTE.

Trieste s—1,190 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 110 bales cotton P Visbram and Co; 448 bales cotton, 4,017 cwts rapeseed, and 3,030 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, and Co; 410 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bors; 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—4,520 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Drayfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—40 cwts cardamom seed, G Suchadina and Co; 164 cwts gum, J Nurberam and Co; 165 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 2,030 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Delta s—70 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 22 cases condiments, M M Peonjiaji and Co; 5 bales piece goods, C Ebrahim and Co; 108 cwts kismiss, D N Shroff; 9 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Selsdia s—102 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Delta s—4 chests opium, G Sobhagsud.

Bombay Maru s—83 bales twistwaste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—2 1/2 cwts ivory, K N Miani and Co.

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DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, From
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RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.
These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1909.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

THE opposition of Natal to the proposed confederation having been overcome by the referendum, the long-dreamt of unification of South Africa is now practically an accomplished fact, and another new chapter of history is about to begin. Many inconveniences will disappear and much avoidable expenditure will be saved. At the close of the War, South Africa had four Governors, four Parliaments, four sets of administrative machinery, complete for the purpose of governing more than a million white people and they found the cost excessive. Until the change is made there will remain four Governments, each of which includes a large native population, and these populations are often in touch and even relationship with each other. Until a few months ago, for instance, there was not even a fence dividing the Cape Colony and Natal, and the fence was only erected then because of the prevalent fever in cattle. The natives from the one side and the other visited each other freely and intermixed in many ways, but the Natal native was living under an entirely different set of laws from those in force in the Cape Colony. The Transvaal and Orange River Colony, too, each has different laws and regulations for their native peoples. There is, therefore, no common native policy and no common native law throughout South Africa, and it can easily be understood that with a people just emerging from barbarism, this fact leads to misunderstanding and discontent. It will be to the advantage of South Africa generally to have one common native law and one common native administration for the whole of the territories covered by the four Colonies. The laws affecting natives differ in many material points, for the law in force in non-native territories, and special provision has to be made to meet the special conditions and customs of the native people. From that point of view alone South Africa will, by the union, obtain greater security for peace, improve the condition of the native peoples and promote their moral and material advancement.

But it is not solely, or mainly, in the interests of the native people that South African Union has been engineered. The case for union is lucidly, if briefly, stated by Mr. E. H. Walton, ex-Treasurer of Cape Colony, in an article in the new number of the "National Review." Soon after the Transvaal and the Orange, Free State had been taken over by the British Government, it was found that the four Colonies were rapidly developing separatist tendency and that a demand was growing up to protect the industries, agricultural and other, from the competition of the neighbouring Colonies. The Jameson Ministry, when in office, took steps to bring these facts before the other Colonial Governments, and when in 1907 the Transvaal Government gave notice to terminate the Customs Union and Railway Agreement, it was clear that difficult and dangerous ground was ahead. The Merriman Ministry came into power in 1908 and had therefore to attend the Conference of the Colonies, summoned with the object of arranging a new Customs and Railway Agreement. That Conference met in Pretoria and after prolonged discussion failed to arrive at an agreement. "It was impossible, in fact," writes Mr. Walton, "to come to an understanding which would be accepted by the Parliaments of the various Colonies, because already important interests of a conflicting character had grown into power." The Transvaal farmer regarded the market towns of the mining centres as his property, and held that the agricultural produce of the Cape and Orange River Colonies should be excluded from competition with him. The Transvaal merchant and manufacturer took the same view. The Conference was unable to arrive at any satisfactory solution by the problem, but did more in recommending the summoning of a Convention to consider the general question of Union. The Inter-Colonial and Railway Agreements came to an end with the current month and if the Union had not been agreed to ten days hence, each Colony would have been collecting Customs duties on its own borders, on all goods and produce coming in from other Colonies or beyond the seas, and we should have had another China with its squeezes and likin. To avoid this alone the Union was desirable. But there are also other reasons why the agreement, which has just been arrived at, was South Africa's only hope of salvation.

For reasons of defence it was necessary. The Colonists are greatly outnumbered by the huge barbarian population by which they are surrounded. Risings are not infrequent and contingencies have to be provided against. It is a serious undertaking for any one Colony to quell a rising. "It entails huge expense, makes undue drafts upon the civil population, throws the whole machinery of industrial life out of gear and leaves behind it a heavy burden of debt for the Colony concerned to bear." Under the Union, in case of trouble, it will be possible to concentrate at once a large force at the centre of disturbance, and the trouble would not be allowed to grow to serious dimensions. Further than that, it is felt, that the very fact that such a force was in existence and would be immediately concentrated, would act as a deterrent among those who were inclined to give trouble. Moreover it is believed that the United South Africa will require a much smaller force than the various Colonies now support between them, and they will have a far more efficient force for the maintenance of peace. Under the new regime it will be found also that agricultural resources will be more easily developed. Each of the Colonies now has a small agricultural department with limited equipment and small resources. Agricultural progress has consequently been slow. Under the Union, without increasing the cost, it will be possible to secure a thoroughly efficient agricultural department to take effective measures for dealing with pests and give a fresh impetus to agricultural enterprise. Under the Union, further, it is hoped to break down the racial barriers which have hitherto retarded progress. It is hoped that "larger interests will serve to draw men's minds from lesser differences, that the local feeling in each Colony in the early years of Union, will lead the men from the various Colonies to work together and that out of Union will spring healthy, political life in which South Africans will find themselves divided on new and saner lines." British Colonists have made generous sacrifices in the hope that this consummation may be reached, not the least of which affects the language question and the return to the Orange River Colony of her original title of Free State. By South Africans generally it is believed that the foundations have been laid of a nation that will not be the less but more British for the British concessions and that under the Union, South Africa will be more prosperous than ever.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTESTS.

THE news recently telegraphed by Reuter, that at a conference held at Lord's between the cricket representatives of England, Australia and South Africa, the principle of triangular matches was approved, will have been received with great satisfaction by cricketers throughout the world. Perhaps, the most serious objection to such an arrangement being arrived at was that it would greatly interfere with the County matches. But this, together with the other difficulty, namely the financial, seems to have been removed, and we are glad to note the suggestion made that the first match should take place in 1912. The arrangement arrived at between the representatives of the Mother Country and two of her colonies, reminds us of the effort made some years ago to send a representative Indian team to England. The history of that futile attempt is common knowledge, and we therefore need not dwell on the many causes which prevented the project being carried out. What we are concerned with at present is the question whether a similar project under the altered conditions of the present day has or has not a chance of being an accomplished fact. Indian cricket, during the few years which have elapsed since the inception of the first project, has made marvellous strides. The foremost among the many difficulties that the organizers of that tour had to contend with, was the very limited field from which to select players. That difficulty has partially ceased to exist to-day. Formerly, the unwillingness or inability owing to some reason or other of even only two or three first class players to join the team, brought the whole scheme to the ground. But the conditions at present exist in India, which are materially different from those which obtained some years ago. India can now boast of a larger number of really first-class cricketers than she could do half a decade ago. With Jam Ranjitsinhji, Mistry of Patiala, Warden, Balu and Jayaram of Bangalore to form the nucleus, a really representative Indian Eleven will, no doubt, have reasonable chances of success against the majority of County Elevens. It would be idle to expect any Indian Eleven for some years to come to compete on equal terms with the formidable combinations presented by the White and Red Roses and All England Elevens. But this should not come in the way of the prospect of a moderately successful tour; and who could say that the team after having had experience of the English wickets and sufficient opportunities of watching and studying the play of great English cricketers, might not after a time run into a form that would enable them to defeat even the strongest County Elevens. But even if an Indian team had no chance whatever of success during the first tour, it should be no bar to the accomplishment of the project. The Australians in their early tours in the Mother Country experienced a heart-rending series of reverses, but that did not prevent them making further tours and after a few years they were able not only to defeat strong County teams, but to come off with flying colours in matches against representative All-England Elevens. We do not see why an Indian team should not be given an opportunity of trying conclusions with the cricketing strength of England. The educational value of such a tour must be considered. It has been said that the royal game of cricket has done more than anything else to bind the Colonies more strongly to the Mother Country, and it has doubtless provided a good meeting-ground for the rulers and the ruled in this country. The tour of an Indian Eleven in England, cannot but be productive of good results and cannot but remove, at least partially, the proverbial abyssmal ignorance of the English people regarding India. Such a tour is more likely to draw the attention of the people of England to this country than several Press Conference picnics. We do not think any financial difficulty need be apprehended. We believe that the Home Counties would not hesitate to make generous terms and that the sporting Chiefs of India will readily come forward to make liberal contributions to the funds.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE advantages of irrigation are being increasingly appreciated by the cultivators of the Bombay Presidency, and the need for new works continually arises. In neither of the last three years, was it possible to meet the demand for water for crops. All that could be provided was eagerly used, particularly in the Deccan, which keenly demands water for rabi irrigation. Unfortunately the rate of progress is hampered by the financial system. At present the Government of India insists that capital for protective work must be provided from current revenues instead of, as in the case of productive work, from loan funds. The Government of Bombay has pressed for larger allotments, and has recently obtained sanction for an increased amount—but out of current revenues still. Even with this, funds will be insufficient to advance works, which were recently commenced; as rapidly as is desirable. These are the canals which are being constructed for taking storage waters off the Godaveri and Pravara rivers. The allotments will be sufficient for pushing forward the Godaveri scheme; but the Pravara works must remain at a standstill. It is the opinion of the Chief Engineer that these works could be made productive if water charges based on a rate of four rupees per acre were levied, and in that case presumably the Government of India might consent to a more generous financial provision, which would permit the development of much required new schemes. Fortunately there is a prospect, if at present a little remote, of a rate of four rupees being chargeable, without unduly burdening the cultivators. That a larger rate might be paid is strongly suggested by the ready manner in which last year's rates, in themselves a small increase, were collected. The Chief Engineer has gained the ear of the Governor in Council and His Excellency agrees that it is advisable to impose rates representing the full value of the water, and believes that it will eventually be possibly to raise an average rate of four rupees. However success must not be imperilled by too great precipitancy; the full rate must only be reached by gradual steps. For, while in recent years a keen demand for water has been created by the irregularity and insufficiency of the rainfall, it has yet to be seen whether it will be maintained during a succession of good years. In any case as far as new projects are concerned, it will be advisable to start with relatively low rates, which can be raised when cultivators, previously unaccustomed to irrigation, have learnt the value of water. The net revenue of the three years ended March 31, 1908, from all irrigation works in the Presidency (excluding Sind), was according to the report recently issued 1·76 per cent. on the capital outlay, which is rather better than 1·57 per cent. received during the preceding triennium. The capital spent, excluding interest charges, was more than 114 lakhs. There was a light increase in the area irrigated and a more than corresponding expansion of revenue, owing to the increased charges in certain areas. An increase in expense is shown, which is mainly due to an increase in establishment charges and in collection charges, consequent on the increase in actual realisations.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Nainital on his monsoon tour in the second week of July.

WE understand that the Southern Punjab Railway has submitted proposals to Government for the construction of an extension from Ferozepore to Kartarpur and Hoshiarpur with a branch from Sultanpur to Phillour.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th May shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 1,16,857 maunds and Rs. 37,038 in the earnings.

THE Madras Government have proposals before them for building a Council Chamber at Madras. The proposal most likely to be carried out is the conversion of the large hall in the Fort which is now used for the storage of records. This, it is estimated, can be done at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

AT the annual meeting of the Ceylon Association in London, says a cable to the "Times of Ceylon," Mr. Alfred Brown was re-elected Chairman. Resolutions protesting against the proposed investment of Rs. 20 lakhs and commending Lady McCallum's nursing appeal, were passed unanimously.

MR. A. B. CHATWOOD, of the Hyderabad Observatory, writes to the press to contradict the report that he has discovered a new planet adding, "I might also point out that a planet 10,000 times as large as the sun and at a distance 10,000 times greater would appear to us the same size as the sun. Surely such a planet if it existed would require very little discovering."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FEDERAL CRISIS.

New Ministry.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 6.

THURSDAY here in the House of Representatives was a day in Australia's early Federal history of which the remnant of the Federal pioneers will speak when a new generation has control of the Commonwealth's destinies. The galleries were full, and the buzz of conversation showed the keenness of onlookers' interests. Mr. Deakin, who was the central figure in the proceedings, strolled into the Chamber at 2-30 p.m. with an easy self-confidence that others at least did not feel. He stood for a moment at the gangway, and all eyes followed his movements, for the immediate fate of the Government seemed to depend upon the place where he took his seat. He did not hesitate long. Amidst a stifled cheer and a few halting hisses he walked leisurely to the front Opposition bench. The most amused, and indeed the only amused., man in the House seemed to be Mr. Reid, who from the back Opposition bench, not far from Mr. Crouch surveyed Sir William Lyne with a look that said as plain as a whisper in the ear, "Well, how do you like it?"

There were a few questions and preliminaries, but on a day like this they did not count. Mr. Deakin rose near the Opposition leader's chair, and those behind him cheered his rising. A stalwart figure who had been reclining head in hand in the Government Corner, sprang into activity at the same moment. The cheers had not subsided when, with flashing eyes and bristling hair, the figure struggled to the upright. "Judas!" "Judas!" "Judas!" The hated epithet resounded in a vocal roar, and hushed the assemblage. It was Sir William Lyne venting his indignation against his late leader. "Judas!" "Judas!" "Judas!" The execration was repeated until the whole Opposition was shouting in anger and derision, "Order! Order!" Mr. Speaker demanded a withdrawal. "I don't refer to anyone personally," explained Sir William Lyne somewhat weakly, as the uproar rose again; "but I have a right to say that there is a leading Judas here." Mr. Deakin smiled faintly, but showed no anger. "I have the honor to inform you, Mr. Speaker," he said, "and the members of this House that the members on this side have been good enough to elect me as their leader." Sir William Lyne still muttered deeply, and at length his feelings burst bounds again. "Shame! Shame!" "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." Mr. Deakin merely observed that the heated words just heard had been uttered in regard to half dozen hon. gentlemen during the last few days, but Mr. Speaker would allow no further explanations nor retorts to interjections that in themselves were contrary to the rules of the House. The new Opposition leader and Prime Minister elect did not wish to bandy words. His demeanor and his tone supplied all the eloquence necessary. They were cold with a coldness that cuts.

Mr. Deakin had very little to say, and he won the approval of the Opposition in saying it. Sir William Lyne said almost as much, in smothered rage to himself, in bitter reminders to those immediately near him, and in short impulsive ejaculations. Mr. Reid still smiled pleasantly, and his expression still inquired—"Well, how do you like it? Whose turn now?" Mr. Fisher sprang to his feet when Mr. Deakin subsided without moving a motion and began to roar right up to the ceiling. His thick Doric voice, straining to its highest notes, at times almost destroyed articulation. His sentences had no constructional form; his words chased one another pell-mell in a mad obstacle race to keep pace with his thoughts; sometimes there was hardly coherence. Yet the House understood. In Parliament there is no reply so original or effective that cannot to a large extent be anticipated. At times Ministerial and Opposition parties roared in chorus; now and then members on opposite sides singled out each other for a snapping fire, and above it all was the roar of Sir William Lyne announcing his displeasure. "Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Mr. Reid, as if recalling old scenes, when the indignation bubbled in another quarter; "Ha, ha ha!" Mr. Fisher begged for a reason—a reason why he and his Government were to be displaced. The only answer he received was, "What reasons did you give for turning out the Deakin Government?" Then Mr. Fisher wanted to pin the Opposition's objections into the Ministry down to some particular item in the Government's programme—for preference, something that was likely to be popular, such as the expenditure in forming the nucleus of an Australian navy. The bait was not taken—at least, not by the war-worn leaders. The only ones who rose to it were political neophytes like Messrs. Palmer and Johnson, and they sank again into their places, submerged by the laughter. The Government met its fate in a notable way. Labour members were ready to go on like all defeated Ministers and make stirring speeches for the undoing of their opponents in the electorates. The Opposition was in a hurry. Its leading members said there was no time. What was the unfortunate country to do in the meantime? When Mr. Fisher's roar had died away into a sob and was at last ended, the juvenile Mr. Kelly sprang to his feet and moved the adjournment of the debate. Sir William Lyne was on his feet also. "What!" he exclaimed, "the closure!" On such a motion there could be no debate, and the House went to a division. "Cowards!" hissed the member for Hume. "Oh, you cowards!" "Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Mr. Reid. The numbers were up. The Fisher Government was beaten in the way that of all others a beaten Ministry would not choose—on an insignificant motion by a politician of the rear ranks for the adjournment of the debate. The Labour party had turned its hand against every man—sympathiser or foe—outside of its own ranks, and now the hands of those men were turned in reply. The voting was 39 to 30. Sir William Lyne and Messrs. Chanter, Storer and Wise voted with the Labour party; the rest of the Liberals and Conservatives united against it.

DISSOLUTION REFUSED.

The Federal political crisis is at an end The Governor-General on Tuesday morning refused the request made by Ministers for a dissolution, and commissioned Mr. Deakin to form a Ministry. The new Government will meet Parliament to-morrow afternoon, and ask for an adjournment of three weeks to enable them to prepare legislation for the session. The news of the decision of Lord Dudley became known at about midday. A little before 11 o'clock the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) was summoned to Government House, where he had a long interview with Lord Dudley during which Mr. Fisher expressed his views with great explicitness. On his return to the Commonwealth Offices Mr. Fisher, after a brief Cabinet meeting, made the following statement:—

"I saw the Governor General at 11 o'clock and after a lengthly conversation he informed me that he was unable to accede to the request of the Ministry for a dissolution. I tendered the resignations of the Ministers and myself, and his Excellency asked me to carry on till our successors were appointed." It was evident from Mr. Fisher's manner that he was keenly disappointed with the result of his Government's representations to the Governor General. With characteristic courage and good humour, he did his best to conceal his feelings, but the traces of disappointment could not be quite obliterated. Shortly before 1 o'clock Mr. Deakin received a telephone summons to Government House, and on arriving there from Parliament House he was at once commissioned by Lord Dudley to form a new Government. Mr. Deakin accepted the commission, and asked for a little time within which to consult his friends before recommending to his Excellency his nominations for the incoming Ministry. The new Prime Minister stayed to lunch at Government House, and subsequently had an interview with Mr. Joseph Cook and Sir John Forrest. At 2-45 Mr. Deakin returned to Parliament House, and arranged with Mr. Fisher the procedure to be followed when the House of Representatives met.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

When the House of Representatives met on June 2 Mr. Deakin informed the House that he had formed a Ministry as follows:—

Prime Minister, without portfolio,—Mr. Deakin (Victoria).

Minister of Defence.—Mr. Joseph Cook (New South Wales).

Treasurer.—Sir John Forrest (Western Australia).

Minister of External Affairs.—Mr. L. E. Groom (Queensland).

Attorney-General.—Mr. Glynn (South Australian).

Minister of Customs.—Senator Sir Robert Best (Victoria).

Minister of Home Affairs.—Mr. G. Fuller (New South Wales).

Vice-President of the Executive Council —Senator Millen (New South Wales).

Postmaster-General.—Sir John Quick (Victoria).

Honorary Minister.—Mr. Foxton (Queensland).

THE BASIS OF THE COALITION.

The policy basis of the union of the three wings of the newly-created Parliamentary Liberal Party was to-day made available for publication by Mr. Alfred Deakin and Mr. Joseph Cook. It is confined to the four planks which had to be adjusted by the recent conference between the three leaders and discussions in separate group meetings. The following is the text:—

TARIFF.—No interference with the Protectionist policy of the present Customs tariff or in rectifying anomalies.

NEW PROTECTION.—Amendment of the Constitution to enable a State's wages boards or Arbitration Court to refer to the Inter-State Commission for adjustment any unfair competition in rates or conditions existing in another State, whether arising from the absence of such boards or court, or from their decisions. In federalising unfairly competitive rates and conditions the Inter-State Commission shall take account of the value of wages and of the surrounding conditions. No amendment of the Constitution will be sought should all the States authorise the Commonwealth to legislate to this extent under the Constitution, section 51, sub-section 37; the States to be invited to take this course without delay.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.—To develop the Australian naval and military forces, with the advice and assistance of the Admiralty and the War Office, by means of universal training commenced in the schools, and Commonwealth coastal defence; and also to recognise our Imperial responsibilities.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.—Pending the preparation of a complete scheme adjusting the future financial relations of the Commonwealth and the states interim arrangements to be proposed, under which the Customs and Excise revenue of the Commonwealth shall be dealt with.

THE LATE MR. PRICE.

The death of Mr. Price had been expected for several months, and it was only his indomitable courage which enabled him to fight so long against the disease which at last overmastered him. He was not accustomed to surrender anything he valued without making a gallant fight for its retention, and the characteristic which was so prominent in his political life was evident in his physical contest with a direful malady. With Mr. Price's death the South Australian Ministry which he led so well and so wisely has also come to an end, and the banner of progress will fly over a new leader. The policy of social and industrial reform will be continued under the new regime, and there will be the same zeal for land settlement which was so important a feature of the programme of the Price Cabinet. Public affairs had begun to stagnate when the late Premier threw down the gauntlet to the Butler Government, but he stirred them up to some purpose. He was not quite four years in office but in that period he was able to make an indelible mark upon the history of the State. If the number of first-class measures which have received force of law during the term of the Price Ministry were computed and their provisions were stated it would be seen that material benefit has accrued to the community by reason of his rulership. He was always in deadly earnest and he made no promises which at least he did not try his best to carry into effect. At the outset of his career as Premier he had a greater idea of the possibilities of legislation than he possessed after he had gained more experience, and he was apt to undertake more than it was possible to perform. But time taught caution, and during the last few years of his life he was particularly careful not to pledge himself to action unless he saw clearly that he would be able to make good his word. He had a gift of candour that was very refreshing, and he was quite courageous enough to give a negative reply to a deputation if he considered it proper to do so. There was never any slavish attempt on his part, either in Parliament, on the hustings, or in the deputation-room, to truckle to the exigencies of the hour with the object of catching ephemeral support. He spoke the truth, and because right was right he followed right in scorn of consequence. He had a high sense of what was due to the dignity of his position, he laid great stress upon his rights as a leader, and he permitted no interference with these either in Parliament or out of it. He fought a good fight, and he has finished his course. His name will always be held in honor in South Australia, and his career will long serve as an example to those who, like himself, have been born in lowly circumstances, and who desire to make by force their merit known.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

BAD WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL.

ANOTHER STEAMER DAMAGED.

Liner's Narrow Escape.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Admiralty states that the Wilson Liner "Sappho," which collided with H. M. Cruiser "Sappho," sustained no damage and continued her voyage to the Mediterranean. No lives were lost and no one was injurgd. No difficulty is anticipated in refloating the Cruiser.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Red Star Liner "Zeeland" from Antwerp for New York, with 1,400 passengers on board, ran down an unknown vessel in the Channel in a fog. The "Zeeland" has put in to Southampton with her bows stove in.

THE "WOODBURN" OUTRAGE.

A Corrected Explanation.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Russian Admiralty states that two torpedo boats fired on the "Woodburn" which was in charge of a Finnish pilot and disregarded orders.

RIOT ON A FRENCH RACE COURSE.

Horses Stoned.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A strike of stable hands led to uproarious scenes at the Autueil Grand Steeplechase meeting to-day. Horses were stoned and hedges set fire to.

ENGLAND AND AERONAUTICS.

Handsome Gift to the Nation.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The "Morning Post" has received a donation of £2,000 to open a fund to present the nation with the best dirigible balloon which can be purchased abroad. The "Morning Post" appeals for £20,000. Lord Roberts, Lord Milner and Lord Charles Beresford will form an Advisory Committee in consultation with the War Office.

THE SULTAN TO TOUR EUROPE.

Visit to England Possible.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The "Standard" states that the Sultan will tour European Courts in the autumn, arriving in England early in December.

IMPROVING THE SUEZ CANAL.

Second Canal Sought for.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The "Daily Mail" states that the Suez Canal Company is negotiating with the Egyptian authorities for a prolongation of the concession. The Company proposes to increase the capital and build a second parallel canal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The death is announced of the famous jurist Dr. De Martens, while on a journey in Livonia.

[Dr. De Martens crowded an enormous amount of work into his life. Born at Peevan in the Russian Baltic Province in 1845, he was educated at St. Petersburg, where he took the first degree of the University in 1867. He became Master of International Law in 1869, Doctor of International Law, 1873; LL.D., of Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Yale Universities; D.C.L., Oxford, etc.; in the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1869; attached to the person of the Chancellor of the Russian Empire, Prince Gortchacow, for special missions, 1876; Russian delegate at many diplomatic congresses and conferences at Brussels, Paris, The Hague, Rome, Genoa, Vienna, etc., since 1874; the second Russian Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference at the Hague, 1899, and President of the Second Commission; from 1875 several times chosen by European and American Powers as International Arbitrator, specially President of the Court of Arbitration in Paris, 1898, between Great Britain and Venezuela; arbitrator between France and England, England and Holland United States and Mexico, etc.; now member of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration at the Hague; Russian delegate at the Peace negotiations between Russia and Japan in Washington, 1905; and Plenipotentiary of Russia at the Geneva Conference of 1906 for the revision of the Geneva Convention of 1867. His numerues publications include La Paix et la Guerre, 1878-1901; On Consular Jurisdiction in the East, 1873-1874; Recueil des Traites et Conventions conclus par la Russie avec les Puissances etrangeres (with historical sketches), 14 volumes, 1877-1905; The International Law of the Civilised Nations, 2 vols. 1883-84, translated into German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Persian, Servian, etc.; Russia and England in Central Asia, London, 1879; and Le conflit entre la Russie et la Chine, Bruxelles, 1880.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Death is announced of Sir Andrew Lusk.

[Sir Andrew Lusk, the first Baronet of the name, was head of Messrs. Andrew Lusk and Co., London. He was born in 1810. He was one of H. M.'s Lieutenant in the City of London. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1860-61; Alderman, Abigate, 1863-92; was Lord Mazor of London, 1873-74.]

It is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned Electricity Bill which is likely to be introduced at an early date in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Mears, Electrical Expert is now at Simla in this connection.

In an article, showing how disease is spread by the house fly—and the remedy—in the "Lancet" it is stated, "In our own experience the best exterminating agent is a weak solution of weak formaldehyde in water, say two teaspoonfuls to the pint, and this experience has been confirmed by others."

AMERICA AND CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Germany's Diplomacy.

FRANCO-BRITISH PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Advices from Washington state that it is understood that Germany's reply is most friendly in tone, while France and Great Britain protest against American intervention in regard to the Chinese Railway loan.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Washington states that Great Britain's reply to America, with reference to the Hankau-Szechuan loan, suggested that the American Syndicate should arrange matters with English and other foreign banks, instead of re-opening the matter with China, thus delaying the loan. It is understood that Mr. Knox has replied in a friendly manner that he prefers to deal directly with China.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Peking that an American branch of the International Banking Corporation will be opened on Wedneday.

TURKISH GENDARMERY.

International Officers to Reorganise.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Officers of the International Gendarmery have been appointed to reorganise the Gendarmery in the Provinces of Salonika, Brussa, Smyrna, Beirut, Bagdad and Erzerum. Colonel Bonham is going to Smyrna and Major Tyrrel to Brussa.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Colour Prejudice Resented.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The President of the Chinese Merchants' Society, speaking at Sydney, said, that if Australia adopted sweeping indiscriminate legislation it would be difficult to establish commercial relations with China. The Chinese acquiesced in the White Australia policy, but objected to its enforcement being based on supposed inferiority of the Chinese. He appealed to Australia to discard colour prejudice and race bigotry.

THE RADIUM INSTITUTE.

Costly Order for the Metal.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Lord Iveagh and Sir Ernest Cassel have ordered seven and a half grammes of radium from the British metalliferous mines in Cornwall for the Radium Institute. The price works out at £114,000 per ounce.

THE KING AND NAVY.

Review of Massed Fleet.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

King Edward will review the massed fleet at Cowes on 31st July. At His Majesty's wish the Members of Parliament have been specially invited.

TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Tsar is expected to arrive on August 1st.

RUSSIAN DUMA MEMBERS.

Arrival in England.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Members of the Russian Duma have arrived in London on a visit to England. Papers cordially welcome them saying that the visit is calculated to improve Anglo-Russian relations still further, by promoting more intimate understanding between the peoples.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. "Mantua" for Colombo and Australia at 4 p.m. to-day.

NEW INDIAN COUNCILS.

Draft Regulations not to be Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

In reply to the letter from the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, requesting publication for general information and public criticism of the draft regulations under the India Councils Bill, the Government of India say they do not think it either possible or necessary in the public interest to publish the draft regulations. Government are of opinion that the views of very section of the public on all essential points affecting the Regulations are already before the Governor-General-in-Council. The inviting of further expression of opinion about the regulations would indefinitely delay the constitution of the new Councils.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Captain A. H. Procter, I.M.S., gets substantive medical charge 2-10th Gurkhas, but remains for the present with the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

THE CALCUTTA-MADRAS MAIL ACCIDENT.

Twelve Dead and Fourteen Injured.

SPECIAL INQUIRY ORDERED.

SIR T. R. WYNNE GOES TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

The inquest was opened yesterday on the bodies of Abdul Rahim, the injured man, who died on his way to hospital and two others hurt in the railway accident who died subsequently. The mail sorters who were first reported to be dead now prove to have escaped by jumping from the van and have only slight injuries.

It appears that the postal casualties were two mail sorters injured, one sorting Inspector seriously injured, and one cooly killed. The mail bags are being extracted from the wreckage.

The report received by the Railway Board places the casualties in the Ennore accident at fifteen Indian passengers killed and twenty injured.

LATER.

In connection with the derailment of the Calcutta mail on Saturday morning, the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway informs us that the total casualties to date are 12 dead and 14 injured. The line will be clear for through running by this evening.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President, Railway Board, leaves Simla to-morrow for Madras to enquire into the cause of the accident, which at present is apparently as much a mystery to officials as to the public. No blame is at any rate attached to the driver, who is an experienced man, while I am informed that most incompetent driving could not have caused the accident of the kind that occurred.

At to-morrow's enquiry at the scene of the accident, besides the Government Inspector of Railways and the Company's Officers, the local Magistrate and the police have been invited to be present, but not Press representatives.

After holding an investigation upon the spot in connection with the accident to the Calcutta-Madras mail train Sir T. Wynne will proceed to Bombay and Kathiawar to carry out the tour he had previously arranged dates for which remain unaltered.

At the request of the Agent of the Madras Railway the Government Inspector of Railways, Southern Circle, will preside at the inquiry that is about to be held in connection with the accident to the Calcutta-Madras mail train. This procedure is unusual, the ordinary arrangement being for the Agent of the Railway to preside. In thus surrendering at his own request into the hands of one totally unconcerned with the railway the direction of this important enquiry the Agent of the Madras Railway has given yet another proof of the desire of his line to court the fullest and most impartial investigation into the causes of this lamentable disaster. The nature of the accident points to the breaking of an axle or wheel in vehicle No. 3 which was the first to leave the line. It may also not improbably be found that the coupling in front of it which must have been the first to break was also defective and into these points no doubt the closest enquiry will be held.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Government of India have recently sanctioned commencement of the construction work on the Bangalore-Chickballapur Railway in Mysore State. This line which is to be built as a light railway on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge will be 37·95 miles long and will be financed by a private company with a guarantee from the Mysore Government.

THE SARA BRIDGE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State for India, that Sir Bradford Leslie should be associated with Messrs. Rendel and Robertson as Joint Consulting Engineers in connection with the design for the proposed Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara.

FATAL RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

Crushed by the Car.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

A serious accident occurred at Mahesh, Serampore, on Saturday evening. It was a car festival but owing to the rain the great iron car got embedded in the mud. The devotees tugged hard to release it and when they did the impetus was so great that one man got crushed to death under the wheels Five were seriously injured, four of whom are not expected to live.

A FATAL JOURNEY.

Guard Dies in a Railway Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 21.

Guard Price of the Sukkur District, while working on No. 42 down passenger train on the 17th instant, as a baggage guard, died of heat apoplexy between Radhan and Dadu. The corpse was taken out at Dadu and returned to Sukkur by No. 45 up passenger train for interment, the deceased's relatives being at that Station. The heat along the railway line is said to be very great.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

Deputy Collector in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 21.

Mr. R. B. Clegg, I.C.S., on special duty in connection with the inquiry into the allegations of irregularities against Mr. N. S. Somasundara Sastri, while Treasury Deputy Collector in Tinnevelly arrived in Ootacamund and examined to-day Messrs. L. M. Wynch, and C Reilly who were Collector and Deputy Collector of Tinnevelly. Mr. Somasundara Sastri was also present at the inquiry.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A Redistribution Scheme.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A REDISTRIBUTION scheme for the Army at Home has just been issued as a special Army Order. It is more or less a forecast of what it is hoped to attain in the course of years. For the present, there will not be much done in the way of re-arrangement of units. As far as practicable the troops forming part of each division will be quartered in the same command, and the various units comprising the six divisions should, it lays down, be so distributed that each division can be readily and economically concentrated for divisional training. In determining the stations of the three arms of the Expeditionary Force, the brigade organisation should as far as possible be allowed for. Barracks will not, in future, be built for concentrated brigades, on the ground intended for the training and manœuvring of large bodies of troops. In selecting stations for individual units, the training of the unit only need be considered, as the units of a brigade will be concentrated for brigade training, but due regard, in this connection, will be paid to local sentiment, tradition and proximity to towns. Horse artillery and engineer field troops will, of course, be located with or near cavalry brigades and depots and artillery training brigades will be quartered only at places where suitable railway communication exists. There is a good deal more besides, but the above are the chief points of the scheme which aims at a good deal more than it can ever be expected to accomplish. We have now, however, for the first time, an intelligible scheme for the distribution of the Army at Home, based on sound principles and let us hope that in this matter at least, there may be that continuity of policy for which Mr. Haldane is so fervently asking. Some settled policy is badly needed with regard to barrack construction, which has hitherto been carried on with a remarkable indifference to such considerations as efficiency or concentrations. At Tidworth we have an example of the need of improvement in this direction. These barracks were built to accommodate two brigades of infantry, but never have been or will be occupied by more than one. The buildings remained for many years shut up till a portion of them was converted to accommodate some mounted troops. It is attempting to accomplish a good deal of local sentiment and tradition proximity to towns, railway communications, training, mobilisation and concentration are each and all to be given due weight in determining a locality for new barracks. Each point will no doubt be considered in such order as will ensure that the locality selected may at least fulfil the most important of the conditions laid down.

Lord Roberts has been misunderstood. When in his speech, in the House of Lords he denounced the Army as a sham, he of course, referred not to the quality or training of the troops, but to the inadequacy of numbers both for Home and for Imperial Defence. This he did not unfortunately make quite plain with the consequence that his utterances on the occasion have been adversely criticised in some quarters, where they are usually well received, beside giving rise to some feeling of resentment. The "Liverpool Post," in criticising Lord Roberts's speech, is forced to conclude that time has not "mellowed his judgment or ripened his discretion," while the "Edinburgh Evening News" aske "Is not all this croaking by aged veterans somewhat of the nature of an insult to the men now serving?" The "Manchester Despatch" fears that the warning conveyed will fall unheaded on the comfortable optimism of the average Briton. The Government organs received Lord Roberts's warning with the usual levity they reserve for all adverse criticisms of the Government Military policy. The London press is under no misapprehension as to Lord Roberts's meaning and give him fall credit for the disinterestedness of his remarks. While one of our veteran Field-Marshalls was denouncing the insufficiency of our Army, another was extolling its efficiency. Lord Greenfell, speaking at the dinner of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, declared that in fifty years' service he had never seen the Army more efficient than it is at present. He commended the growing tendency towards decentralisation and devolution of authority, which must bear good fruit in the next war. The officers, he said, were as good as ever in the field of sport or in the field of battle, while a much higher standard of professional education was now maintained. The man in the ranks was sober, respectable and in a great many cases well educated and were to be trusted implicitly. He hoped that the country would very soon accept a system of national training, without which we could not hope to produce a force capable of protecting it. He also laid stress on the necessity of prolonging the period of annual training in the Territorial Army. Here we have two experienced veterans both sounding the same warning, that the Territorial Force is inadequate in numbers and in training. The country is gradually beginning to wake up to the fact, but it requires much rousing. Even the Military correspondent of the "Times" acknowledges that the establishment of the Territorial Force should be doubled. In his calculations of the number of men available at once to serve oversea in the Regular Field Army, he is able to produce a force of 255,000 men which he declares we could place at the disposal of a continental ally immediately. Having accomplished this, he calls in another division from the Mediterranean and South Africa which he maintains is feasible, provided that supremacy at sea were not in dispute. But he does not consider that our resources are yet exhausted, for if the need arose he declares some four divisions could he brought from India. But it is as simple to produce these papaer armies as it is to make paper spills. The correspondent does much to discredit his statement of the Military situation when he contends that "The Special Reserve" now serves the true interests of the Army and of the nation. For it is inconceivable that any one possessing practical military knowledge with an unbaised mind, can hold this belief. No practical soldier is able to recognise the Special Reserve as of any military value. It is an easily discerned bit of jerry-building in Mr. Haldane's military edifice.

The retired military officer may find plenty of occupation at Home, provided he does not seek that of a remunerative nature. There is for those who do not desire to pass their time in idleness, a place on some of the many Councils of Local Government and of leagues there is no end political, religious and social; there is also the magisterial bench and committes of numerous local institutions, all affording some occupation for those who take an interest in such matters. General Baden-Powell is now appealing to retired officers to come to his aid in connection with the Boy Scouts, a truly remarkable movement which has spread and grown to an extent never contemplated by its founder, has now a membership of 1,30,000 lads and is daily increasing in numbers. It may rightly be regarded as a great national work, since its object is to make the rising generation into manly and patriotic citizens by methods which attract and interest boys, but which are devoid of anything in the way of eant or jingoism. It is noticeable that in the literature of these various patriotic movements particular attention has to be invited to the fact that no recourse is had to methods that have any semblance of jingoism. This is no doubt necessary to appease those wobbly individuals who might be patriots, if it were not for their dread of that imaginary monster militarism. But after all, what is this jingoism? Is it not but another name for that spirit which animated our men in the battered squares at Waterloo and incited them when stricken and exhausted to shout defiance to the charging cavalry? Is it not that moral facter which Napoleon declared was in battle, to the physical as there is to one? In the opinion of the Radical party, it is jingoism to wear the national colours, or to fly the national flag on Empire Day. The Boy Scouts are all young patriots and there is every reason to hope that they will grow up so too.

Indian military affairs are being a good deal discussed just now and in particular, the appointment of Lord Kitchener's successor, which topic shows no signs of losing interest for the armchair orator, at the Service Clubs, many of whom declare that the appointment is made on political grounds more than military. It is even hinted that considerable reductions in the military expenditure may be looked for under a new regime. It is quite apparent that no decrease could be effected under this heading with due regard to efficiency, except by reducing the number of British troops in India, a step the ultra-Radicals have been urging the Government to take for some time past, as is well known. It is probably the reputation that the Government has established for a cheeseparing economy in regard to all naval and military administration, which has given rise to the current rumours. Sir O'Moore Creagh is a soldier of much Indian experience with a sound knowledge of Indian affairs, and nothing is more improbable than that he would be a party to reducing the British garrison in India or to reversing the policy of his predecessor. It must be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief-elect goes to India with all the advantage of having been for a considerable time behind the scenes at the India Office, and he must in consequence have obtained a very fair grasp of the situation. Another Indian topic much discussed, is with regard to instituting a Selection Board in India, as at Home. Sir O'Moore Creagh's selection of such a junior officer for the post of Military Secretary, has no doubt given rise to the rumour that new methods are about to be introduced into India. But this would imply that up to the present the Military Secretary has had a voice in the matter of making selections, which is certainly not the case. He has not had the privilege of exercising any such patronage, except with regard to first appointments in the Indian Army, which is left almost entirely in his hands. It is reported that the general feeling in India is in favour of a Selection Board being appointed; this may be so, but it does not necessarily follow that the majority of the officers are dissatisfied with present methods; it may be, that having had no experience of these Boards, they are not reluctant to give the system a trial, but many officers of the British service, who are not lacking in this experience at Home, predict that after a short run of Selection Boards the officers of the Indian Army would be equally desirous to return to the old ways.

UNIVERSAL CURRENCY NOTES.

Government recently invited the views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the general appearance, size, form and colour, of the proposed new Universal Currency Notes.

The Chamber has submitted the following suggestions:—

(a) That the size of the new Universa Notes for Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 remain as at present, as also the texture of the paper. It was pointed out that the paper on which the existing Universal Rs. 5 Note is printed has not met with favour owing to its thickness and consequent difficulty of handling.

(b) That the denomination of the Notes in figures be placed at the top corners, instead of as at present at the bottom, following the practice observed in Notes of higher values.

(c) That the large coloured lettering indicating the denomination of the Notes, be changed from green to pink, this making all Universal Notes in this respect of the same colour.

(d) That the artistic value of the designs might be improved in both Notes. The Rs. 50 Note especially has a top-heavy look owing to most of the designs in black being on the upper half of the Note. The general balance and appearance of these Notes would it is believed be greatly improvsd if a lighter scroll work is substituted for some of the heavy designs in black.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

Safe Broken Open.

Yesterday morning, when the offices of the Aurangabad Mill Company in Parsi Bazaar Street were opened, it was found that a large steel safe by Messrs. Hobbs Harts had been broken open and that money in coin and paper amounting to Rs. 25,000 had been stolen. On a close inspection of the office, which is on the first floor and has a number of windows on to the main street, it was seen that the burglars had entered through one of the windows which is close to a waterpipe running down the adjoining building. One of the inner side windows had been forced open and an entrance effected. The thief left apparently the same way.

There is a ramosee on watch during the night. He saw nothing and it is probable the premises were entered early at night and were left after the ramosee went off duty. Two years ago the firm of Messrs. Talati and Co. next door, were robbed in a similar manner, but nothing was discovered. In the latter case four strong boxes were broken open. Mr. Vincent, the new Deputy Commissioner and head of the Criminal Investigation, has examined the place and is making enquiries.

MR. HUDDLESTON, Acting Agent, and Mr. Pence, Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway, are both up on the Line, and it is expected they would receive deputations from the employes with regard to the recently reported grievances.

JUSTICES Caspersz and Ryves refused to interfere with the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah committing Pandit Mokhda Charan Samadgya for trial to the sessions on a charge of harbouring Bighati dacoits.

JUSTICES Caspersz and Ryves issued a Rule yesterday on the District Magistrate of Mozufferpur, calling on him to show cause why the order passed on Hiralall Guha, the surety for Rs. 50,000, forfeiting his bail bond because Jodhalal had absconded before judgment, should not be set aside. Jodhalal had since surrendered and been sentenced.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Inamdars and Rent Collection.

THE GOVERNOR ON ENLARGED COUNCILS.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

The meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was resumed to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding, Consideration of the Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales' Museum was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved the second reading and said the only amendment suggested by the Select Committee was to make the representation of Corporations and other bodies uniform. The Bill passed through the second and third reading.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie moved the second reading of the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji speaking on the Land Revenue Code, urged the necessity of removing the disability imposed on holders of alienated villages to demand and receive dues direct from inferior holders. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta supported him and hoped that Sir John Muir Mackenzie could see his way to meet the suggestions to some extent so that some act of justice might be done to inamdars.

The Hon'bles Messrs. Dikshit, Vakil, the Sardar of Vantmuri and Mr. Khare also supported.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie replying, thought the amendments might be out of order. He strongly opposed it. The intervention of village officers was salutary and necessary. Until he saw a disposition on the part of inamdars to treat tenants on the liberal terms, with which Government treated ryots, he could not afford greater facilities for the collection of rents. The Bill was then considered in sections and amendments ruled out of order.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BILL.

The Council next considered amendments by the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, increasing the Bombay Port Trustees from thirteen to seventeen. Sir John Muir Mackenzie said Government were prepared to make a compromise. They would raise the total members to sixteen, seven nominated, seven elected, a Chairman and an additional Railway representative. Government was strongly desirous of a Railway representative such as had been found useful on other Indian Trusts. Of nominated Trustees, not less than three should be Indians and of the elected not less than two need to be elected by the Associations chosen by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola accepted the compromise, but pointed out the Indian Mercantile Association was the only Association representing the general interests, and if Government could not accept the election by that Association of Indian members, he supported the election by the Corporation of two representatives of the Mercantile community.

The Hon. Mr. Armstrong said that he was rather disconcerted by the Government announcement. He agreed to the additional Railway representation, but asked other questions. He had over for further consideration of the present Board for a thorough representation; that it had the confidence of the public was evident from the fact that the other day a loan of half million sterling was successfully floated in London and the Trust debentures were the favourite security locally. He pointed out that the five Chamber of Commerce members always included representatives of two of the largest Shipping Companies. Their presence was absolutely necessary in the interest of the whole trade of the port. The Chamber, therefore, left three members only and there were three Indian Commercial members, a Hindu, a Mahomedan and a Parsee.

Sir J. Muir Mackenzie was much distressed that the Chamber of Commerce regarded with so much apprehension a very legitimate extension of the elective principle which, it must be remembered, Sir Walter Hughes originally proposed.

As to increase of members, he said, if an additional Railway member be appointed he wanted more ex-commercial members as makeweight and while Government hardly agreed that make-weight was needed, it appeared to be an opportunity of meeting the demands of Railways and Indian merchants could not consent to a postponement of the question which has been so long pending. His Excellency said that Government will consider the suggestion that Corporations should appoint Indian members, though were he a member of an Indian Mercantile Association, they would prefer to retain the right of vote.

After lunch the discussion was resumed on the compromise.

The Honourable Mr. Webb said that from the figures quoted by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce the percentage of representation of the European community was forty. Under the compromise it was proposed to reduce it to 30. From his experience of the Karachi Port Trust he could say that Railway representation was useful. He did not object to an additional Railway representative. He objected to increasing the number of members on the Board.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong suggested that out of three additional elected members one should be from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor said that Government accepted Mr. Rahimtoola's amendments. It was certain that the whole composition of the Trust would be considered and could not therefore consider anything that had been done by Government in way of surprise. The compromise was agreed to by Mr. Armstrong,

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

Mr. Webb voting against asked for leave to withdraw the Bill to amend the Bombay Improvement Act.

Mr. Jenkins said that the Bill was so altered by the Select Committee as to be a new measure which should be submitted to a first reading. There were many differences of opinion which at first appeared irreconcilable, but finally a majority in the Committee gave adhesion to the draft on condition that Government would seek and obtain from the Government of India sanction for a loan amounting to one crore of rupees. Before applying to the Government of India it was found necessary to make an inquiry into the financial position of the Trust, the result of which had been placed before the Council. Now it became evident that it was useless in present circumstances to appeal to the Government of India for assistance and the basis of agreement with the majority of the Select Committee therefore broke down. He could not now expect anything like unanimity among the members of the Select Committee in respect of the principal provisions. It would be possible to take up the Bill again in its original shape, but some of the proposed changes had become unnecessary. Thus it was provided that the Municipal contribution should be fixed at two per cent. It was never likely to be less in future. The future financial arrangements were the core and kernal of the Bill and dependent on the operations to be undertaken by the Trust. The views of Government on that had been expressed. The Government were willing and anxious to give all possible assistance to the Trust provided they were assured that the money would be laid out in the manner most beneficial to the city. What form the assistance should take and its extent how far the Corporation may co-operate were matters for discussion and until they were settled it would be better not to undertake a general amendment of the Act. The matter of accommodation for the poorer classes would not be lost sight of and would be considered in connection with the proposal that the Trust should spend a large portion of the resources placed at their disposal, upon chawls.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey strongly criticised the actions of the Improvement Trust which though a public body supported by Government and the Corporation, indulged in land speculation.

Sir Phirozeshah thought this was not the time to criticise the Trust's actions. He admitted the Bill had reached such a stage in the Select Committee. Government had no course left but to withdrawn.

Mr. Ebrahim agreed with the last speaker.

The permission was granted and the Bill was withdrawn.

The Budget discussion was resumed in the afternoon. The Chief of Vantmuri suggested the establishment of a scholarship for the backward classes and girls.

Mr. Sayed Edrus submitted that Mahomedans were handicapped as they had to learn Urdu before Gujarati. Also Koran teaching was compulsory for them and in the final test they suffered as compared with Hindus and Parsee children.

Sir Vithaldas championed the cause of the Mill industry.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharpe said that provision was being made for an increased number of schools and teachers with increased salaries. The Bombay Corporation was going to train its own teachers who would want increased salaries. If the Corporation found themselves able to try the experiment of free compulsory education, Government would watch the experiment with great interest. He suggested site for the Elphinstone College might be reserved in the Back Bay Reclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray, replying to the criticisms on forest administration, said that grazing fees were the only source of income and anything the Government had done in the case of closure was done for the good. Periodical closures were better that allowing forests to depreciate. The Forest Department was unpopular among the uneducated masses. He appealed to the educated members and others to sympathise with its administration and to remove the wrong impression of the masses.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cameron declared that cultivators could easily afford to pay the low rates charged. Expenditure on irrigation was not large enough. He would like to see thirty or forty lakhs spent each year on protective works alone. Government had decided to build a central building in Karachi for courts and offices.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong called attention to the lack of funds of European English teaching schools in Bombay. Men and women teachers, especially the latter, hardly earned a living wage and the schools were managed with the most rigid economy. He asked for an increase in grants or the schools must be taken over by Government when they would lose their individuality and much of their value. He also protested against the Chiefs in Kathiawar imposing a duty on cultivators who are not passing cotton through the State gins and presses. This prejudiced the employment of Indian and European capital.

The Hon. Mr. Lamb said that in view of increasing the demands in se many directions Government would be unwise to make allowances considerably less than at present.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins said that they had lately given greater liberty to Municipalities and proposed to deal in a similar manner with Local Boards. He did not think these measures would result in immediate increase of efficiency, rather the contrary. But apart other consideration they had to choose the daily increasing burden of administration which made it impossible that Government Officers should devote so much time purely to local matters. Local institutions must learn to walk alone, and might as well do so now. If they strayed into prohibited paths they must learn that the greater the liberty, the greater the responsibility. It would be obligatory upon Government to prevent corruption and tyranny. Government must have power to uproot such unspringly and must use it. The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh's apology for the Kana Municipality was not satisfactory. The question of free and compulsory education had been discussed. He had no quarrel with enthusiast, but it was useless to talk of compulsion in Bombay so long as the schools provided accommodation for only a fraction of the children. In the districts the demand for compulsory education was illusory so long as children of lower classes were not admitted to schools. He could hold out no hope of conversion of the Gujerat College into a Government institution. It was merely a question of funds. He compared what poor Deccan had done with what rich Gujerat had failed to do. The large increase in Excise Revenue was mainly due to the fact that a comparison had been made with a year of unexampled famine. Whether consumption was increased by the system of auctioning shops was under discussion with the Government of India.

Sir John Muir Mackenzie replied to the Budget debate. He thanked non-official Indian members on their courtesy and co-operation, and complimented the satisfaction expressed by them at the proceedings of the Budget Committee. He regretted, owing to expressed economics he had been unable to adopt all the Committee's recommendations.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

It is impossible at this late hour to do more than refer to the few points which have arisen in course of the interesting discussion. Many of the more technical matters have been dealt with by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie to whom, for his wise and careful administration of our finance, we are all deeply indebted. I propose, therefore, to confine myself to certain questions of general character. Honourable members have expressed themselves fully and freely and have drawn our attention to various directions in which changes or progress seems to be desirable. As regards most of the suggestions thus thrown out Government agree in principle only. The difficulty is that of ways and means. No duty of Government is more important than that of determining the relative order of precedence of

many public objects which they have at heart. If it is a question whether expenditure on a hospital in one district is more urgent than in another. There are generally some definite data on which to base our decision. If, on the other hand, the question if expenditure shows first to be allotted to a hospital or to a bridge, much needed by a large number of people, we have to compare the conditions which have no common denominator and the difficulty is apparent. Similarly the question whether a large number of additional Sub-Judgeships should be created or whether an equivalent sum should be devoted to extension of primary education it might be argued at any length without arriving at a reasonable conclusion. Such are the questions which constantly present themselves and Government can only decide them in accordance with its lights and with a single eye to the best interests of the people. It is satisfactory to note that our allocation of the means at our disposal gives rise to very little criticism. The complaint is that we do not do more; for example, that we have not taken over Gujarat and Sind Colleges as Mr. Setalvad and Sir Perozeshah Mehta press upon us. Our answer is that we have other more urgent demands upon our limited resources and that, having regard to the caprices of rainfall any considerable increase to permanent recurring expenditure requires extreme caution.

OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

I was particularly glad to note the testimony of Mr. Setalvad to the happy relations existing between the members of the Council. That is the best possible augury for the usefulness of the enlarged Council of the future. Mr. Setalvad assured us that the Senate of the Univercity would give the fullest consideration to the proposed reforms of the curriculum. I have no doubt, and we hope, that the authorities will see the necessity for radical changes to improve the situation which is now eminently unsatisfactory. Even although they may not see eye to eye with Covernment on all the many questions involved, it gave me such pleasure to find that Sir Phorezshah Mehta appreciates the liberal supply of papers to the members of Council.

I regard it as essential that members should be supplied with as much information as possible, and I am sure they will give careful study to the literature with which Government will continue to provide them. Part of my honourable friend's eloquent appeals appeared to be inspired by the grievance that Government had not placed on the records of the Council a detailed statement of the services of non-official members and he has certainly remedied the deficiency. It might perhaps be gathered from the speech that all progress has been due to the suggestions pressed upon an unwilling or unhearing Government which in time had been prevailed on to adopt them to the general advantage. I am sure that this is not quite the impression he intended to convey and that he had in his mind intances of alacrity of Government to accept advice and even initiate measures of progress. I hope I need not say that Government very greatly values the assistance of non-official members as Sir John Mackenzie has so well expressed. I confess, however, that I do not like the dividing of honourable members into official and non-official categories. We are all members of one Council. We all meet with one object, and that is to do the best possible for the prosperity of the Presidency. It is inevitable that individual opinion should sometimes differ and such differences are as liable to occur among officials and non-officials as between officials, and among non-officials. When we succeed in doing good we succeed as a Council, not as individuals nor as sections. I am, therefore, inclined to think that it would have been unbecoming and invidious on the part of Government to have taken the course which my honourable friend seems to reproach us for omitting. If in past muttual relations in Council were not so happy as they now are, let us agree to forget the fact. Much water has flowed down the Indus since some of the occurrences which honourable members re-called. There is no province in India in which the Council of Government has been more highly developed than in this Presidency, and we may well look forward to further development with confidence and hope.

Mr. Rahimtoola criticised at some length the letter of this Government's dealing with the question of

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

I am afraid that the honourable member has failed to realise that our recommendations were made simply and solely with an eye to the true interest of his community. The letter was written on 26th March of last year and at that time the demand for communal electorates had not approximated to its present dimensions. Has my honorable friend satisfied himself that communal electorates, involving a permanent cleavage, in some cases of a religious and not of a racial character, would be for the good of Mahomedans and of India? The question is a grave one and I have never seen it adequately discussed. I should certainly have expected that a great meeting of the community could have been held in Bombay to consider it and I have at present no evidence that the natural leaders of Mahomedan opinion in this Presidency are unanimous in accepting the principle. I am aware of the stock instance of a race electorate in Austria, but I certainly regard this as a most doubtful president. There is also the case of some municipalities in the Punjab which do not include Delhi, but the conditions of this province where the Mahomedan population is in a large majority differ radically from those. The honourable member complains that Government pointed out the difficulty of special electorates out of widely scattered members of the community in the Presidency proper and he suggested a method which would naturally occur to us. It is evidently possible in this way to make on paper a special electorate of the almost very kind. What Government said, however, was that they did not see their way to a satisfactory scheme. The whole point is whether the method suggested in such an extraordinary circumstance, say, as the Southern division would receive, could produce what is needed and that is the turn of a member who would, in a true sense, represent Mahomedan community. It is surely open to grave doubts whether any ready representative of Mahomedans would present himself as a candidate for such a constituency. I do not desire to discuss these complicated questions further. The decisions do not rest with us, but I do wish the Mahomedan community to understand that Government were and are solely anxious to do what is best for them having regard to the claims of other bodies. The great object is to secure that the few Mahomedan seats allotted to the province proper shall be filled by the most capable and most fully representative men available. The Government's intention, explained in a later letter, was that there should be a nomination after consultation with bodies representing Mahomedan community. It is not easy to believe that members so elected would have any less excuse of responsibility than if returned by haphazard chances of such elections as now seem to be contemplated. As I have said the decisions do not lie with the Government of Bombay and I know not what those dicisions will be. I gather, however, from the statement of the Secretary of State that our liberal proposal that a minimum of six seats, reserved for Mahomedans in the Presidency serving their representation of at least 28 per cent. on the population of 20 per cent. has been accepted. Mahomedans need not fear that the definite pledges made to them will not be redeemed. Far more important question is whether they themselves are aware of all that is implied in the demand for a communal electorate. The changes involved are so great and their effect on the whole political structure of India would be so far-reaching that they should not be pressed without the fullest consideration. I have the most complete sympathy with the reasonable aspirations of the Mahommedans of the Presidency. But speakwith some experience of political affairs, I see no reason to believe that their interests will in the long run be furthered by the adoption ef the system which must crystalise and extentuate sectional and sectarian divisions that already tend to retard progress in this great country.

This concluded the proceedings.

THE HONBLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

In his speech on the Budget, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey said :—

Your Excellency:—I conveyed to Your Excellency's Government all that I had to say on the budget proposals when it was submitted to the members of the Council in February last. Since then there has been further curtailment of expenditure at the instance of the Government of India, and among the heads that have suffered from the operation is, I am sorry to see, that of primary education. The Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie, however, has told us that the present estimates are final, and I will not take up the time of the Council with further comments on the matter. I beg Your Excellency's permission to make a reference on this occasion to a matter which is of much interest to the industrial communities in this Presidency. Government have been pleased to amend the rules under the Boiler Inspection Act in some matters, one of them being inquiry into charges of incompetence, of drunkenness etc. against engineers. Hitherto the Collector was the sole authority in the matter. Under the amended rule, he is required in Bombay to appoint an assessor in such enquiry from among the members of the Local Boiler Commission. The Committee of the Millowners' Association recommended that it should be made incumbent on the Collector to appoint a duly qualified engineer, preferably nominated by the Association, to act as co-assessor with the member of the Boiler Commission. Government have replied that they cannot accept it as it is not in harmony with the intention of the Act. This is a simple matter of justice to the engineer and has nothing to do with the administration of the provisions of the Act, and I think Government may well have accorded this modest request. Government may even yet reconsider their decision and on doing so they will be removing the sense of hardship created by the present rule under which the enquiry assumes a purely official character. I hope Your Excellency will allow me to take this opportunity to make a few observations regarding the question of the provision of accommodation for the working-classes in Bombay. When I first heard of the intention of Your Excellency's Government not to proceed with the Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill, I was afraid that the scheme for providing accommodation of the poorer classes contained in the Bill, would be shelved. It is a part of the Bill in which the public, and the mercantile and industrial community in particular, had taken a very keen interest, and it was disappointing to see the measure withdrawn at the last moment. However, the Government resolution, published this week on the development of Bombay, has brought considerable relief. Therein, Your Excellency's Government have rightly given the first place in the programme to the erection of a large number of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes, and I have directed that any measures which tend to secure the co-operation of the Millowners in this purpose should be taken into consideration at an early date. Your Excellency's Government have also expressed kindly their readiness to undertake such legislation and to furnish such financial assistance as may be required. I earnestly trust that, now that the Government have expressed themselves so clearly, the Improvement Trust will take immediate steps to provide these much-needed chawls for the poor, the importance of which has been so long overlooked.

DEATH OF A KARACHI MERCHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 21.

News has been received here of the death at Home, last Friday, of Mr. John S. Couper, a well-known merchant of Karachi. Mr. Couper left Karachi about two years ago owing to ill-health. He underwent an operation at Home and in January last was regarded as practically completely recovered, and intended to return to Karachi and resume work during the present month. He seems, however, to have suffered a relapse from which he was unable to recover. Much sympathy is felt for his partner Mr. W. D. Young, who has been left single-handed for so long and who will find it difficult to secure an individual of Mr. Couper's popularity and business experience to fill his place. Mr. Couper came to Karachi in the early eighties, representing the firm of Messrs. Harrower and Co. of Calcutta. Subsequently he started business as an export merchant under the name of Messrs. Couper Toomey and Co., and on the failure of that firm a few years ago, he worked as a freight and exchange broker.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Crouch to be Architect to the Bengal Government vice Mr. Cotman who has gone home in bad health.

BISHOP ANSON, the Right Rev. the Hon. Adelbert J. R. Anson, son of the first Earl of Lichfield, has died at The Close, Lichfield, aged sixty-nine. The Bishop was for some years formerly Rector of Woolwich, then he became Bishop of Qu'Appelle and was in 1898 appointed assistant to the Bishop of Lichfield and a Canon of that Cathedral.

Much curiosity has been aroused, especially among London Scots, writes the London correspondent of the "Glasgow News," as to the Scottish accent of Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, a confirmed Englishman, in the part of John Shand in Mr. J. M. Barrie's play, "What Every Woman Knows," at the Duke of York's Theatre. The accent represents in wonderfully accurate fashion the speech of certain classes in the West of Scotland. The lilt is there, and there is the well-known elision of consonants, as, for example, the letter "t" from the words "Water" and "Saturday". I learn that this is the result of a six weeks' visit paid by Mr. Du Maurier last year to Machrie, Isle of Arran, in order to learn how a Shand might talk. Having regard to the fact that Dundee is the city hard by Kirriemuir, it might have been expected that Mr. Barrie would have ordered a Dundee accent, but the purveying of this might have baffled even so versatile and accomplished an artist as Mr. Du Maurier. It has never yet been heard on the London stage; but realism is on the town, and London theatre-goers should guard against congratulating themselves prematurely.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

THE forecast of the Poona season was given a prosperous year, which means good rains, but a dull social season. What strikes one is a paradox to this at present, as the rains seem to have vanished, as anyhow stopped falling for the present, but of course it is not yet quite three weeks since the real monsoon was heralded at Colombo, so this may be remedied next week: and as far as the season of sociality being dull, I have seldom seen so many cheery people in Poona, all full of "go" and life saying "what does it matter what other people say about being dull, you and I and our neighbour are going to be gay and enjoy ourselves," saying with the unemployed. "Are we down-hearted?—No." This is cheering anyway and I hope the humour of dulness is cast away and everyone will take up the cry of the unemployed, however busy they may be.

There was just enough rain a fortnight ago to make the place very bright and green and the river swollen and dirty, but still rowable. Boating is most popular this year and eights are still rowing whilst two or three fours appear and skim by on off polo days. A four, including Captains Altay and Hosken, are preparing and practising to go down to the Madras regatta.

The Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds have been out from home about a month. From all accounts they are very fit and fast getting into hunting conditions. Immediately the rain commences and cloudy weather sets in, the hunting will commence. Colonel Ball, M. F. H. has three whips this year, Captain Birdwood of the Lincolns and Mr. Symons and Mr. Pursur.

An old Wellingtonian dinner was held at the Gymkhana on 18th June, which is, though few good patriotic people remember, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It is a great pity that the dates of England's great and glorious victories are not more celebrated. Of course each regiment or some few people as Wellingtonians, etc. each have their special date to celebrate, but there are so many days, think of St. Crispian day and its battle.

"And Crispin Crispian shall never go by
"From this day to the ending of the world
But we in it shall be remembered."

But what day of the year St. Crispian's is and the battle of Agincourt was fought on. Goodness only knows, as my old nurse used to say. I suppose the reason that we do not have fetes and festivities on these auspicious days is we have luckily, like the boxers have to do, after our fights shaken hands and become friends, which is much better than memories of wars and battles.

On the 23rd H. E. the Governor holds his Levee at the Council Hall, and on the 25th is the King's Birthday Parade in the morning and H. E. the Governor has a large dinner and reception at Government House at night.

The Bishop of Bombay has taken a house at Kirkee for a month. His Lordship arrived in Kirkee on Saturday last.

The Junior Polo Tournament which is held in August is already being spoken of, as the likely entries seem very good and home teams are practising hard for it.

There is not much going on at present. A dance was held at the Gymkhana on Thursday 17th, which was well attended, many smartly dressed ladies being present. The weather is hot for this time of the year and looks unsettled, but only a few light showers very, local, have fallen.

CARTS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Complaint Against the Superintendent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to state in your columns what has just happened to me at Mahableshwar, so that the attention of the Government and the public may be directed to what I consider an abuse of official power, which has caused me the utmost inconvenience and annoyance?

I spent the last month at Mahableshwar and I left it on the 9th instant. The luggage had to be sent down a day earlier and I had engaged, days before, through a bullock cart contractor, two carts to start with it for Wathar on the morning of the 8th. On that day, however, instead of the carts coming at the appointed time, the contractor came to my bungalow alone and complained that the two carts which he had brought for me from Wai had been seized, along with five others, that morning by a Policeman near Lingmala for the use of Government officials. The contractor further told me that the carts had been impressed for the Superintendent's own use. I thereupon wrote to the Superintendent asking him to inquire into the matter and to let me know if there was any truth in the statement, and if so, further to order the carts meant for me to be sent to my house at once. The Superintendent's reply to me said that the carts he had received were ordered for him weeks ago. My "malee" who took my letter to the Superintendent's, and who was accompanied by the Dalal, however told me that some of the Dalal's carts were in the Superintendent's compound, with his luggage in them. The Superintendent's answer was silent as to the agency through which his carts were ordered. I was naturally very indignant at what had happened and I at once deputed my friend, Dr. S. B. Vakeel, to go to the Police Gate and ascertain the truth of the statement. Dr. Vakeel, accompanied by the contractor, accordingly went there and also subsequently to the Mahalkari's office, but had to return without the carts. The following note, drawn up by Dr. Vakeel at my instance, immediately on return home, will give your readers an idea of what took place at the Mahalkari's office:—

"I went with the contractor and first saw the Fouzdar. I asked him if he had given orders to the Police sepoy at Lingmala to seize a certain number of carts for Government officials. The Fouzdar's reply was that the Mahalkari had issued such orders. The Mahalkari being engaged at the time, I saw his assistant and asked him if such orders had been issued. He answered in the affirmative. The contractor then said that the seven carts that had been siezed that morning, included also the two carts engaged by Mr. Petit. The Mahalkari's assistant asked for the contractor's name and identified him as the very man whose carts were seized, but never denied the seizure. I asked him under what orders this had been done, and whether he was prepared to release the carts or not. Whereupon he referred me to the Mahalkari. I asked for the number of the Policeman stationed at Lingmala. He declined to give it. I then saw the Mahalkari himself and asked for an explanation. He said that he had acted under Government rules. He admitted having sent the previous evening Police and Revenue sepoys to seize carts from different villages for the use of officials. This, he said, had been the procedure for years. Government officials wrote to him for carts and he was in duty bound to supply them. Only those cartmen who showed chits from the occupiers of different bungalows were allowed to go free. I pointed out that our carts had been seized though they were accompanied by the contractor and in spite of his protest, but the Mahalkari replied that oral protests were not heeded. I then asked that our carts should be released, but he declined to do so as they had already gone for officials. While I was in the Mahalkari's office I saw several other carts brought there similarly by force, the cartmen protesting without avail against the high-handedness."

The only course left to me in the circumstances was to procure other carts, which I succeeded in doing with the greatest difficulty. But they could not leave Mahableshwar before the evening of the 8th, with the result that my luggage could not reach Wathar in time for the Express in which I had reserved accommodation and by which I travelled. It had to be left behind and it followed me here the next day.

The matter cannot obviously be allowed to rest here. It should not be difficult even for officials to realize my feelings of disgust and indignation in this affair; and yet there are those among them who cannot understand why the non-official mind is sometimes filled with great bitterness against them.

—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.

Pedder Road, June 19.

NEW CABLE RULES.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce Protest.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce on May 14 addressed the following letter (No. 450) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry:

Sir,—I have the honour to approach you with reference to the last International Telegraph Conference whose decisions, it is understood, are to come into force on 1st July next.

Though the Conference was held nearly a year ago no official report has yet reached this Chamber and beyond a short paragraph in a local paper stating that the New Regulations will come into force on July 1st, no information is obtainable locally regarding the new rules and the procedure to be followed. A fortnight ago a letter was received by this Chamber from the Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, Public Works Department, advising that the Government of India had intimated that the decision of the Conference had been arrived at after prolonged discussion and the fullest examination and that the result was in the nature of a compromise intended to protect the commercial community from the expense and inconveniene which would have been cosued by the introduction of drastic rules entailing the preparation of entirely new Codes. The Government of India, the letter stated, considered the decision, a reasonable one, and they had decided to adhere to the new Regulations. This letter was in reply to one which this Chamber had written regarding the letter combination "Ch" which is now counted as one letter only. It is understood that from 1st July this combination will be counted as two letters and this change will affect a great many Codes now used by merchants, Bankers and Shipping Firms.

The intimation in a local paper referred to above regarding the new rules is causing a good deal of uneasiness in commercial circles and letters have been addressed by Members to this Chamber asking for information. On such a very important matter my Committee feel that the earliest possible intimation of any change should have been supplied by Government and they would now beg to request that a copy of the new Regulations may be forwarded and information given as to the compromise alluded to in the letter above referred to from the Bombay Government.

In a telegram received by this Chamber from Simla on the 13th of April last year the Director-General of Telegraphs advised that the British Post Office and India would not support any proposals which would affect the great bulk of the Codes now in use, but from enquiries made locally it seems doubtful whether many ciphers in keys which have all along been recognised as fairly complying with the Regulations will be accepted on and after the 1st July. No information, however, of a definite nature is obtainable and my Committee are in the dark as to the procedure which will be followed from this date, who, for instance, is to decide whether a word complies with the new Regulations or not. This point is a very important one and unless the course of procedure is clearly defined difficulties are certain to arise.

Until the Chamber have before them a copy of the new rules it is impossible to know exactly how matters stand, but it appears to my Committee that in all probability considerable changes will be necessary in the Codes of many Offices and if so they are of opinion that the new Rules should not take effect until 1st January 1910 so that firms may have an opportunity of going into the matter thoroughly with their foreign correspondents.

My Committee beg, therefore, for an early reply to this communication as the matter under reference is one of very great importance, and they will be pleased to hear whether it could be arranged by the Government of India that so far as messages from and to this country are concerned. The changes now to be brought into force may be deferred for another six months at least.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.
(Signed) J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

In reply to the above the following Telegram, dated 17th June, 1909, has been sent, from the Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce:

Your letter, numbered 450, dated 14th May 1909, regarding application to India from first proximo of revised rules adopted at Lisbon International Telegraph Conference. Date of introduction of new regulations is fixed by international agreement. It has been ascertained from England that in spite of representations from English Chamber of Commerce British Post Office adhere to first July as date of introduction. Independent action by India for postponement would be ineffective and only possible course would be to procure postponement by assent of signatories to convention. Government of India have wired to Secretary of State inquiring whether date of introduction universally accepted by signatories to convention and whether enforcement of rule as to counting of double letters cannot be delayed to enable codes to be corrected. Afraid hope of postponement small. It is understood that stringency as regards standard pronounceability of syllables will not be insisted on by British Post Office and that in this respect situation will remain unaltered for the present, but counting of double letters as two will be insisted on. Similar course will have to be followed in India unless favourable reply is received to inquiry now being made of Secretary of State. Letter follows.

Copy of telegram, dated 19th June, 1909, from the Department of Commerce and Industry, Simla, to the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

My telegram, dated 17th instant, following reply received from Secretary of State, begins, International Telegraph Convention postponement of introduction of regulations impracticable. Similar requests by Chambers of Commerce in United Kingdom and Germany have been refused.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	21	11	55 a.m.	2	14
Suez	21	2	15 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Turkish route right.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold By Chemists, Grocers, etc.

CONCERNING DIVORCE.

Mr. James Cardinal Gibbons writing in the "Century Magazine" observes that the divorce problem is still intensely alive in the United States. Casting one's eye back over the last two thousand years, there seems to have been, first a plague of divorce in latter pagan Roman days; secondly, a stamping-out of it by Christianity; and now, thirdly, a vehement outbreak recurring. To our shame and cost, it is most virulent and wide-spread in the United States, where, despite some measures already taken to check the evil, it seems still on the increase. I said that there seems to have been a plague of divorce in later pagan Roman days. This one may infer from such facts of history as that a man as representative as Cicero repudiated his wife Terentia, in order that he might obtain a coveted dowry with another; and he discarded the latter, because she did not lament the death of his daughter by the former. Sempronius Sophus was divorced from his wife because she went once to the public games without his knowledge. Juvenal refers to a woman who had eight husbands in five years. St. Jerome declares that there dwelt in Rome a wife who had married her twenty-third husband, she being his twenty-first wife. "There is not a woman left," says Seneca, "who is ashamed of being divorced." But now, turning from pagan to medieval Christian Europe, to the much misrepresented, ill-understood, so-called "Dark Ages," which were really, intensely the Ages of Faith, one would search far and wide for examples of divorce, sanctioned by either church or state, or, indeed, even connived at by Christian men and women of those days.

And herein, it seems to me, lies the secret of the solution of the problem now staring us in the face: namely, that unless we Americans to-day have a good deal, at least, of the faith, and fear of God, and religion that held in check and directed those lately converted, half-wild Goths and Franks and Saxon and Lombards of the Ages of Faith, I do not see what else can cure the cancer of divorce that is yearly growing in our body politic.

But you say: "Are not we a Christian country?" Partly. But I recall that about two years ago a serious weekly magazine published statistics of population of various religious bodies. And totaling all who had any practical, working religion, there were only thirty-two millions, whereas the entire population of the United States is eighty millions or more. In other words, if that report of the "Literary Digest" was accurate, only four in every ten people in our country have any practical religion. Uniform legislative restriction, severity on the part of Judges, social ostracism, each might, and, I believe, would help a little, but unless people restrain themselves because of the all-seeing eye of God or, better still, by reason of their hope for reward from Him, we shall never obtain a generally successful cure for the divorce evil. Coming now to our own times, I think that any one who studies honestly our United States Census Bulletin 96, on Marriage and Divorce from 1887-1906, will be led to the same conclusion, that divorce can be cured only by religion. For, in that time, one marriage in every twelve was broken by divorce. And if we eliminate Catholics, who are not allowed to be divorced and so marry again, and who make one sixth of our population, the ratio of divorces to marriages is one to ten; that is,

EVERY TENTH MARRIAGE ENDS IN DIVORCE.

As to the increase of divorce in late years as compared with former years, we are told that while in 1880 the rate of divorce was 38 for each 100,000,—bad enough, indeed,—yet in 1900 it was 73 for each 100,000; that is, almost double for the same number of people.

Again, in 1870 the rate of divorce was 29 for each 100,000, whereas in 1905 it was 82; that is, in 1870 there was one divorce to every 3,441 people, while in 1905 there was one divorce to every 1,218 people.

The reason or excuse most frequently alleged for divorces from 1887—1906, was, 34·9 per cent., for desertion. The next most commonly alleged by husbands, was adultery, and, by wives, cruelty. Drunkenness, it may be worthy of note, was the ground in only 5·3 per cent.

This being something of the general state of the case, let me next turn to that newest phase of the problem, that alarming diagnosis whereby we are told that divorce is a necessity—nay, is not an unmixed evil. Even more, a writer in the "Westminster Review" for September, 1907, goes so far as to propose that marriages infertile after five years may be broken by mutual consent.

First let me state that I here speak not of "separation" only, or what is called a divorce from bed and board. This is, indeed, not an unmixed evil, and is sometimes necessary and justifiable. But I speak of an absolute divorce, with liberty to remarry. Is this a necessity? Medieval Europe and the history of the Catholic Church in modern days both answer in the negative. But is divorce an evil? Yes; and the more dangerous because it has now champions in every state of life. Formerly divorces were awful things, to be spoken of with bated breath; but now, emboldened by toleration, they send their influence throughout the country, into law courts, Congress aye, the pulpits of all creeds save those of the Catholic Church. Pope's lines accurately sum up the history of the growth of divorce:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Yes, the reckless facility with which divorce may be procured in every State in the Union except South Carolina is a blot on the name of the law in our land. Years ago there were twenty-two or more causes, most of them of a very trifling character. I fear I should have to blush at their number now. No wonder, then, that "more divorces are granted in the United States each year than in all the rest of the Christian world."

OUR NEIGHBOUR CANADA

presents a far more creditable attitude on this subject than we do. From 1867 to 1886, inclusive, only 416 divorces were granted in the Dominion of Canada, or an average of less than six every year in a population of four millions. During the same twenty years there were in all Ireland only eleven divorces. These two countries, the former about one half, the latter three quarters, Catholic should furnish food for thought as to a cure for our divorce problem, showing that there is a cure that does cure, and this, I repeat is religion.

How can we call ourselves a Christian people, if we so flagrantly, shamelessly, legally violate a fundamental law of Christianity? For if the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage does not constitute a cardinal principle of Christianity, I am at a loss to know what does. What mockery to call those homes Christian where the mother's heart is broken, the father's spirit is crushed, and whose the children cannot cling to one of their parents without exciting the jealousy or hatred of the other!

Marriage is the most inviolable and irrevocable of all contracts ever formed. Every human compact but this may be lawfully dissolved. Nations may be justified in abrogating treaties with each other, merchants may dissolve partnerships, brothers will eventually leave the paternal roof, and, like Jacob and Esau, separate. Friends, like Abraham and Lot; may be obliged to part company; but by the law of God, the bond uniting husband and wife can be dissolved only by death. No earthly sword can sever the nuptial knot which the Lord has tied; for, "what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

It is worthy of remark that three of the Evangelists, as well as the Apostle of the Gentiles, proclaim the indissolubility of marriage, and forbid a wedded person to engage in second wedlock during the life of his spouse. There is, indeed, scarcely a moral precept more strongly enforced in the Gospel than the indissoluble character of marriage validly contracted.

The Pharisees came to Jesus, "Tempting Him, and saying unto Him: Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? Who, answering, said to them: Have ye not read that He who made man from the beginning, made them male and female? And He said: For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they two shall be one flesh. Therefore now they are not two, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. They say to Him: Why then did Moses command to give a bill of divorce and to put away? He said to them: Because Moses, by reason of the hardness of your heart, permitted you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so. And I say to you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery: and he that shall marry her that is put away, committeth adultery."

Our Savior here emphatically declares that the nuptial bond is ratified by God Himself, and hence that no man, nor any legislation framed by men, can

VALIDLY DISSOLVE THE CONTRACT.

To the Pharisees interposing this objection, if marriage is not to be dissolved, why then did Moses command to give a divorce? our Lord replies that Moses did not command, but simply "permitted" the separation, and that in tolerating this indulgence, the great lawgiver had regard to the violent passion of the Jewish people, who would fall into a greater excess if their desire to be divorced and to form a new alliance were refused. But our Savior reminded them that in the primitive times no such license was granted.

He then plainly affirms that such a privilege would not be conceded in the new dispensation; for, he adds: "I say to you: whosoever shall put away his wife, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." Protestant commentators erroneously assert that the text justifies an injured husband in separating from his adulterous wife, and in marrying again. But the Catholic Church explains the Gospel in the sense that while the offended consort may obtain a divorce from bed and board from his unfaithful wife, he is not allowed a divorce "a vinculo matrimonii," so as to have the privilege of marrying another.

This interpretation is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Evangelists Mark and Luke, and by St. Paul; all of whom prohibit divorce "a vinculo," without any qualification whatever. In St. Mark we read:

Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her. And if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery.

The same unqualified declaration is made by St. Luke:

Every one that putteth away his wife and marrieth another, committeth adultery; and he that marrieth her that is put away from her husband, committeth adultery.

Both of these Evangelists forbid either husband or wife to enter into second wedlock, however serious may be the cause of their separation. And surely, if the case of adultery authorized the aggrieved husband to marry another wife, those inspired penmen would not have failed to mention that qualifying circumstance.

Passing from the Gospels to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, we find there also an unqualified prohibition of divorce. The Apostle is writing to a city newly converted to the Christian religion. Among other topics, he inculcates the doctrine of the Church respecting matrimony. We must suppose that as an inspired writer and a faithful minister of the word, he discharges his duty conscientiously, without suppressing or extenuating one iota of the law. He addressed the Corinthians as follows:

To them that are married, not I, but the Lord commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart, that she remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband. And let not the husband put away his wife.

Here we find the Apostle, in his Master's name, commanding the separated couple to remain unmarried, without any reference to the case of adultery. If so important an exception existed, St. Paul would not have omitted to mention it; otherwise he would have rendered the Gospel yoke more grievous than its Founder intended.

We must, therefore, admit that, according to the religion of Jesus Christ, sonjugal infidelity does not warrant either party to marry again, or else we are forced to the conclusion that the vast number of Christians whose knowledge of Christianity was derived solely from the teachings of Saints Mark, Luke, and Paul, were imperfectly instructed in their faith.

Nor can we suppose that St. Matthew gave to the married Christians of Palestine a privilege which St. Paul withheld from the Corinthians: for then the early Christian Church might have witnessed the unedifying spectacle of aggrieved husbands seeking a Judea for a divorce from their adulterous wives which they could not obtain in Corinth; just as discontented spouses, in our times, sue in a neighbouring State for a legal separation which is denied them in their own. Christ is not divided, nor do the Apostles contradict one another.

IMPERAIL DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

Papers relating to the proposed Imperial Conference on defence, to be held in London in the last week in July have been laid before Colonial House of Representatives, The Australian Federal Government suggested the desirableness of convening a conference of representatives of the self-governing Dominions "to consider definite lines of co-operation for the naval defence of the Empire." A reply was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on May 1, stating that Canada intended to send her Minister of Defence to London at an early date to confer with the Imperial, naval, and military authorities on the question of Canada assuming a larger measure of responsibility for national defence. The Imperial Government also had before them the recent patriotic proposals made by Australia and New Zealand, proposals which were most highly appreciated, and which demanded very cordial and careful consideration.

Lord Crewe commended the suggestion that a conference of representatives of the self-governing Dominions be held in July. The object of the conference was then set out by the Secretary for State as follows:—

"To discuss the general question of the naval and military defence of the Empire, with special reference to the Canadian resolution, and to the proposals from Australia and New Zealand, to which I have referred. I assume that as the consultation will be generally upon technical or quasi-technical naval and military matters the other Governments of the self-governing Dominions would elect to be represented, as in the case of Canada by their Minister of Defence, or failing them by some other member of the Government, assisted by expert advice. But it is entirely for the Government of Australia to decide the precise form of its representation. The conference will, of course, be of a purely consultative character. It will be held in private, and its deliberations will be assisted by the presence of other expert advisers of his Majesty's Government. I am of opinion that an early confidential exchange of views between his Majesty's Government and the Governments of his Majesty's self-governing Dominions beyond the seas will be of the greatest mutual advantage, and I therefore trust that your Prime Minister and his colleagues will see their way to adopt the proposal."

At St. Andrew's Church, Wells Street, on June 2, the wedding took place of Mr. Thomas Howard Ryland, of Moxhull Hall, Erdington, Warwickshire, son of the late Mr. Howard Proctor Ryland, and Miss Beryl Stratheden Campbell, daughter of Mr. John Stratheden Campbell, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, of Edenwoed, Cupar, Fife. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. W. D. Burry, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Ford. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a gown of white satin charmeuse, Princesse style, and vest of d'Alencon lace and sleeves. Her tulle veil covered a tiara of orange blossoms. Her ornament was a diamond brooch, and white roses and lilies of the valley composed her bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Strettell, Miss Joan Browne, Miss Belle Brown, Miss Ryland, Miss King, and Miss Mazetti.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Govt. Telegraphs vs. Customs C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Oval on Saturday in connection with the Bombay Cricket League, between the Government Telegraphs and the Customs Cricket Club and ended in a victory for the former by 22 runs:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.		
H Netscher, c Selkirk, b Dudley	...	0
G Sorrie, run out	...	29
G Edie, b Dudley	...	22
V D'Souza, b Khan	...	24
A Taylor, b Millard	...	1
A D'Silva, b Khan	...	0
A Holman, l-b-w Millard	...	0
S D'Silva, not out	...	15
R Greene, c Gibbons, b Dudley	...	7
W Sorrie, b Selkirk	...	0
J Francis, l-b-w Millard	...	8
Extras	...	4
Total	...	110

CUSTOMS C. C.		
Scott, b Taylor	...	8
Maidment, b Sorris	...	2
Dudley, b Taylor	...	6
N Khan, b Sorris	...	10
Millard, c D'Silva, b Netscher	...	16
Selkirk, c Edie, b Taylor	...	7
Garrick, not out	...	13
Coulson, b Netscher	...	5
Gibbons, b Netscher	...	0
D'Costa, b Netscher	...	0
Sthalikar, b Netscher	...	0
Extras	...	21
Total	...	88

B. I. Trust vs. Eastern Telegraph C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Improvement Trust by 57 runs:—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.		
J F Watson, c	...	0
N M Bharucha, run out	...	2

THE WEATHER.

Arabian Sea Current Failing.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

Light to moderate rain has been nearly general in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few light falls are reported from Bengal, the Central parts of the country and the South-West of the Peninsula.

Diamond Island, Akyab had four inches, Silchar and Sangor Island one and a half, Dhubri, Simla and Gopalpur one.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has practically ceased almost entirely to give rain for the present and as the trough of low pressure remains against the hill. The Bay current is giving rain in Burma and North-East India only. The temperature is below normal in the Punjab and adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Humidity is nearly normal everywhere.

The forecast.—Light to moderate rain is likely to be nearly general in Burma and North-East India.

In Southern Indian Ocean the pressure has risen rapidly at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles and is now normal except at Seychelles, where it is in excess. The effect of these changes has already shown itself in the movement of the trough of low pressure to the Himalayas and the scantiness of the rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current during the week.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kasara," Captain G. R. Elton, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basreh via Karachi and Coast ports, reports having experienced moderate gale and high sea to Diu Head then moderate breeze and sea to Bombay.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer "Hoseinee" Captain G. J. Jourdan, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Basreh via Karachi and Coast ports, encountered strong monsoon moderating towards Bombay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or only slightly above the average. Day temperature has risen but is still low over the whole area; night temperature is also in defect in the East Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0·21 inch of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal but the minimum has fallen and is in slight defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is generally in slight defect but the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·27 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·13 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen in the South Konkan and in Malabar. Outside of these areas, Cawnpore and Saugor are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance. There has been a slight increase of cloud in Malabar and sea has become rough at Colombo. Conditions are probably slightly unsettled in the South-East Arabian Sea.

The barometer has fallen moderately in the Punjab where pressure is becoming normal. In the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces pressure continues in moderate excess.

Light local rain is probable on the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	0·58	6·57	8·33	6·87
Monday, 21st June.....	0·08	0·12	0·05	0·03
Total.....	7·66	6·69	0·38	6·90
Same date last year	9·12	8·13	8·43	6·97

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 10	7·78	18·50	7·91

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th).....	87·6	83·6	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (20th).....	105·3	93·1	...	...
Multan.....	98·8	82·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	91·4	75·4	...	2·06
Lahore	97·9	79·2	...	1·04
Sirsa.....	92·3	76·6	...	1·44
Ambala	92·5	76·0	...	3·98
Delhi	88·7	77·7	...	4·35
Agra.....	98·5	80·0	...	1·58
Mainpuri.....	99·3	79·0	...	2·21
Jhansi	100·0	83·0	...	0·93
Cawnpore	99·2	75·5	0·21	2·12
Allahabad	96·1	78·0	0·05	7·01
Jacobabad	106·1	85·3	...	0·01
Karachi	90·5	83·0	...	0.00
Ajmer	94·4	82·2	0·05	0·29
Jaipur	99·2	81·1	...	1·44
Kotah	99·0	84·6	...	1·59
Bhuj.....	91·6	80·5	...	0·93
Dwarka	86·8	81·7	0·02	0·63
Veraval	84·7	81·3	...	0·69
Rajkot	96·4	79·7	...	0·88
Dhavnagar Para.....	100·6	83·0	...	2·97
Surat	91·6	82·1	...	1 26
Ahmedabad.....	99·6	82·7	...	0·91
Deesa	97·3	79·9	0·01	0·96
Neemuch.....	92·5	77·8	...	1 22
Indore	92·1	71·6	...	2·22
Jubbulpore	93·0	81·8	...	1·54
Saugor	93·1	70 0	0·27	3·67
Hoshangabad	97 1	80·4	...	0·78
Khandwa.....	95 2	79·1	...	2·51
Akola	98·2	77·1	...	2·84
Amraoti	94·3	76·3	...	3·18
Nagpur.....	99·6	79·2	...	2·12
Chanda	99 0	81·0	...	4·20
Raipur	96·2	80·1	...	4·60
Bombay	89·1	81·1	0·03	6·90
Satnagir.....	84·3	77·9	0·07	17·57
Mormugao	90·5	79·2	0·13	10·52
Karwar	86·3	81·0	...	20·88
Malegaon	94·4	73·6	0·02	3·78
Ahamednagar.....	90·4	72·5	...	2·15
Poona	85·5	72·8	0·07	2·01
Sholapur	95·3	73·4	...	8·15
Bijapur	91·2	70·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	82·8	68·1	0·06	4·93
Aurangabad.....	93 2	73 2	...	3·32
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	94·8	75·2	...	3·67
Mangalore	86·7	73·4	0·49	21·03
Calicut.....	83·3	73·1	0·18	19·37
Cochin	87·7	75·8	0·15	16·05
Colombo	86·0	78·5	0·04	2·13
Trincliipatam	108·3	83·1	0·04	1·63
Bellary	97·0	75·8	...	0·02
Cuddapah	101·7	80·6	...	2·11
Madras.....	101·0	82·5	...	1·34
Bangalore	88·3	66·8	...	0·33
Coimbatore	90·4	70 3	...	1·08
Trichinopoly	101·6	79 3	...	0·00
Negapatam	103·8	80·0	...	0·12

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

BANK CELLARS.

The scare founded on the story of arms stored in a cellar of Lloyd's Bank, in the Strand, has been dissipated by the news that the rifles were only waiting to be converted into miniature rifles for the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, but if the originators of the scare had known the ways of banks they would never have been surprised at anything they found stored in a bank's cellars. One may find there boxes, barrels, trunks, crates, and queerer packages that have been stored for the convenience of the bank's customers. They are, of course, presumed to be valuables, and such as there is room for find a place in the bank's streng-rooms. When they are full, as they usually are, the manager will tell the customer that the box or crate may lie in the bank's cellars. A bank's cellars may be safer than other people's safes, and silver and plate, old china, old bronzes, valuable pictures, and heirlooms are left there. Things less valuable may creep in too, for often the manager has no knowledge of the contents of a box. One bank manager declares that he was once asked by a rich old lady to take care of a bowl of gold fish. He replied that their gold safes were unfortunately full at the moment,

A FORGOTTEN INVENTOR.

Time has dealt hardly with the name of the great Cornish inventor Richard Trevithick, in whose memory (and that of Sir Humphry Davy) the Prince of Wales has just given a donation to the new museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Most people who know all about Watt and Stephenson do not know also that neither of these two men, but Richard Trevithick, was the real inventor of the steam locomotive. It was his lot to strike out mechanical ideas which were elaborated and made practicable by his successors. His long life—it was a life crammed with adventure and achievement—ended in 1833. Stories are told in Cornwall of his inventive genius ae a boy and his great strength as a young man. He was a wonderful West-country wrestler, and at South Kensington they show a smith's tool weighing ten hundredweight which he wielded as a youth of eighteen.

THE PUFFING DEVIL.

Trevithick had made model steam engines which would run on the table as early as 1796, and in 1801 he perfected a steam carriage which carried the first load of passengers ever moved by steam. This was the "puffing devil" as it was known in Cornwall. In 1803 Trevithick built a second steam carriage, which was shown in London and made trial trips in the suburbs, but after a mishap the engine ended its days driving a mill. A little latter he brought out the first steam locomotive which ever ran on a railway. This pioneer engine, in February, 1804, carried ten tons of iron and seventy men 9 1-2 miles at the rate of about five miles and hour. This engine is the base of Trevithick's claim to be the real inventor of the locomotive. These things are a few from a great list of the deeds of this imprudent, brilliant Cornishman. One of his memorials is the Trevithick Engineering Scholarship at Owen's College, founded twenty years ago.

THE HAYDN CENTENARY.

"Papa" Haydn, the centenary of whose death is being celebrated all over Austria, like other great German composers of the eighteenth century, was well known in musical London. He was twice in England, and he said himself that it was not till he had been in England that he became famous in Germany. He met here an appreciation which came near to being artistic worship. When he first came in 1791 he became the friend of noblemen and ambassadors; distinguished artists surrounded him, and his subscription concerts were the rage of the town. He went to the Handel commemoration in the Abbey, and it is told that when the Hallelujah Chorus rang out, and the whole audience rose, Haydn wept like a child and said "He is the master of us all" King George patronised Haydn, but was reluctant to pay him.

THE BASSETS IN PAGEANT AND HISTORY

In the coming Welsh National Pageant, Mr. P. T. B. Basset, of Beaupre, will represent his ancestor, the other Basset of Beaupre who is credited with having actually penned the charter of British freedom, and who appeared with Llewelyn the Great after the signing of Magna Charta. The feudal baron's lady will be represented by Mrs. Basset, and the baron's sons and daughters will be played by other scions of the Basset family of to-day. The modern Basset of Beaupre can still bring his sixty armed men on the field if so commanded by the King, and, as a matter of fact, thirty bowmen who will appear in the pageant will be Basset men—men of Beaupre.

SLATE DISPUTE.

At a meeting of Norfolk Education Committee, at Norwich, it was recommended that slates should be no longer used in the schools on the ground that their use was not hygienic, but five hundred of the county teachers sent a resolution condemning the abolition of slates, which it was mentioned would cost the ratepayers an additional £400 to £500 a year. It was urged that children put the lead pencils and penholders in their mouths and though inspectors objected to slate, the Board of Education had never prohibited their use. The recommendation was referred back for reconsideration.

MARK TWAIN AND OIL MAGNATE.

Mr. H. H. Rogers, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, was one of Mark Twains's greatest friends. After reading "Roughing It," he said to his wife and child, "If I ever have the chance to help the man who wrote it I will." When Webster and Company, of which Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) was a member, failed, the humorist lost everything, including the copyright of his books. Mr. Rogers took up the case and gave his time to investigating the matter. The books were saved to Mr. Clemens, and other substantial aid was given by the Oil King.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TEARS.

Mr. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Company, on being interviewed on the golf links, said, the "Telegraph" states, that Mr. Roger's death was a great personal loss to him, but would not affect business. "Often," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I have implored Mr. Rogers with tears in my eyes to work less, but he was so strong and so powerful that no one could persuade him to cast aside his burdens."

THE NEW METHODIST PRESIDENT.

The Rev. W. Blake Lark, who will sit in the presidential chair at the forthcoming United Methodist Conference at Plymouth, has, we are reminded by the "Home Messenger," already occupied the presidential chair three times. The honour on this occasion falls happily in the year of Mr. Lark's ministerial jubilee. He is a native of Fowey. From the early days of his ministry he has been popular in the pulpit and on the platform. His literary work has been mainly in the pages of the denominational magazines. In the Methodist Conference he has always been a power.

THE GLORY OF THE FURZE.

Whoever would see the furze in its glory should go "farthest West" to the wild region of tor and moorland that lies between St. Ives and Land's End, for there the plant that Linnæus ranked among the most beautiful of God's creations, grows more profusely and attains to higher perfection than in almost any other part of the United Kingdom. Just now the whole district is richly clothed with bloom. In places where the moor has been cultivated the furze-covered dykes and hedges appear like great chain of shining golden bloom, and where, along the coast, the hills aflame with orange and yellow, stand out against the blue of the Atlantic, the effect is marvelously beautiful.

THE POET LAUREATE AND GEORGE MEREDITH.

"A Poet's Grave" is the title of a short poem in the "World," by Mr. Alfred Austin, on George Meredith. We quote the first and the last two stanzas:

When, in the mellow plenitude of years,
Life grows too heavy for the burdened breast,
Nature, kind nurse, provides what time endears—
A Home of Rest.

I who oft saw him in his cottage home,
His Garden loved, beneath his roof have slept,
Wished not for him 'neath splendid arch or dome
A sepulchre kept.

And let too generous spirits not lament
He lies not within storied aisle or nave,
But fitly finds, nigh where his days were spent,
A Beauty grave.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING DRESS.

The selection of seaside dresses, including those for bathing, must depend much on the spot in which they are to be worn, writes our London lady correspondent. For the usual English watering-places simplicity is the keynote. Frocks of fine serge in white, navy, or colour, with little trimming, will be right, while the bathing-dress itself should be of the neatest and least striking description. For a Continental place other suggestions are necessary. Not only is the whole manner of life different, but people give themselves up far more to the enjoyment of the sunshine. The art of social life is more cultivated, and half the day is usually spent on the shore, either in smart toilettes or in the thing-dress, which is covered by a useful cloak as soon as the wearer steps from the sea. Seaside dresses, whether for wear at home or abroad, are short, and the pleated trotteur skirt can scarcely be improved upon. All sorts of materials are useful for this purpose, but favourities might be selected in linen and shantung. The newest make of shantung is heavily ribbed, and it is said it does not get so easily rubbed as that which we have worn for a season or two. The question of trimming is easily solved, for the cry is embroidery, and again embroidery. When linen skirts have bands of inserted lace they are sometimes finished with ribbons drawn through them and this trimming of ribbons, which ought to be narrow, is much used for the completion of chemisettes and sleeves. Foulards are sometimes treated in the same way as the more weighty stuffs, but they are not seen at their best except when drawn or frilled. The make of foulard this season is a rifle more thick than former ones, and the colours in which they are shown are delightful. Muslins have their use for the seaside, but no wardrobe is complete without serges, and for these the trimming is invariably braiding in the finest and closest soutache work.

SAILOR HATS.

The new sailor hat has even a wider brim than that of last season, and it is shown in every possible colour to match muslins, linens, shantungs, serges, and so on. Chip often composes these, but linen itself and silk form most charming and dainty hats. The trimming is a wide band of velvet, just loosely knotted, for chip hats; but for those of linen or silk something a little more elaborate is in better taste—perhaps bands of braid-work or crochet. The cut of bathing-dresses is a good deal improved, and many of them are most elaborately fashioned fitted and trimmed. There are new caps composed entirely of rubber, which fit the head closely and do not slip, and these are a boon to many ladies who do not care to have their hair wet. On the Continent fanciful and most elaborately trimmed hats are worn in the water partly because fashion decrees that they should be and partly because the heat of the sun makes is scarcely advisable to have the head quite uncovered under the glare of sunshine. The feet are also daintily shod, and the cloak is always worn to the edge of the water and held in readiness to be slipped on as soon as the bather comes ont.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 18.

An Arab, attached to the Prince's escort, nearly stabbed to death his paymaster the day before yesterday, owing to an altercation between them over a difference of a copper coin. The shroff was carried to the hospital for treatment and his assailant is in Police custody.

The other day H. H. the Nizam visited the Afzulgunj Bridge, and was surprised at the tardy progress made in the work of reconstruction. His Highness is said to have given vent to his displeasure and denounced certain responsible officials for their indifference and neglect of duty.

In the Forest School Examination held recently, 20 candidates are declared to have passed in the First Grade and four in the Second.

A notification in the last "Government Gazette" shows that the number of houses destroyed by the September floods in the City and Suburbs, was 16,903.

Branch Post Offices have been opened out at Badlapur in the Karimnagar District, at Siwanagar in the Medak District, at Dowlatabad in the Gulburga District and at Askli in the Parbhani, and which—so the "Jarida" states—will be worked with the assistance of school-masters attached to those places. It is possible that in future postal work will become one of the qualifications of the ubiquitous village school-master.

Cattle disease is stated to the prevalent in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Modak, Raichur and Aurungabad Districts.

In connection with the Indian Christian Association of Hyderabad, of which Mr. G. Nundy is the President, a largely attended meeting of Native Christians was held in the People's Hall at Secunderabad. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate a Friend-in-Need Society for Native Christians of every denomination. In the absence of the Reverend Ross de Souza of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the senior pastor of the Baptist Mission, Mr. Reverend S. Unroo, presided on the occasion. Mr. Unroo explained to his audience the end and aim of the meeting, and dwelt at length on the necessity of a Friend-in-Need Society such as the one proposed. After he had concluded the Reverend F. Lamb, of the Wesleyan Mission, addressed the meeting in Telugu and Reverend M. Israel delivered a spirited Tamil oration.

Mr. Visvesvaraya, Consulting Engineer, in his report to Government, condemns the drainage system and points out that the Mir Jumla Tank is nothing but a pool of sewage, and that many patches of land within the Municipal area are irrigated with polluted water or sewage, which gives rise to offensive conditions. He says that the water supply is contaminated and is surprised to find that out of a total of over 60,000 houses in the city only about 2,150 have private water connections. He estimates that in Chudderghaut and suburbs, out of a total population of over 125,000 only about 80,000 persons are regularly supplied with water, and these at the rate of 10 gallons per head, while on the south bank of the Moosi River 150,000 people are supplied at a rate of eight or nine gallons per head. Quite a lakh of people in various parts of the Municipal area go without piped water. He says, that for the removal of liquid waste, it is necessary to provide an efficient system of sewers on the water-carriage principle, and suggests that the water supply should be increased to 20 gallons per head.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "SAPPHO."

The "Sappho" which has probably suffered a unique incident by being in collision with a ship of the same name is one of the Apollo Class, being built in 1891. She carries two six inch guns, six 4·7 eight six pounders, one three pounder and four, machine guns and four torpedo tubes. Her length is three hundred feet and displacement, about three thousand four hundred tons unsheathed. Commander Harold Ghristian who is in command will be remembered in Bombay as having been in command of the "Perseus" in the commission previous to the present one. He joined the "Sappho" in August last year.

FLAG OFFICERS AND "DREADNOUGHTS."

Although it is undeniable that in many matters of policy Lord Charles Beresford is not in sympathy with the present administration of the Navy, there is nothing to warrant the assumption which has found expression in some quarters that the late Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet is opposed to the "Dreadnought" design. At the recent Australasian banquet Lord Charles Beresford administered a mild rebuke to those who had sought to make capital out of his alleged unfavourable attitude to the all-big-gun type of ships. As a matter of fact, his lordship has been a consistent supporter of the "Dreadnought" design, and in view of efforts having been made to prove the contrary, it is of parcticular interest to recall some remarks which he made in the course of a discussion at the Royal United Institution in May 1902, on the question of the size of battleships. At that time there was considerable opposition to the growth in displacement as illustrated by the advance for the 15,000-ton "Formidables" to the 16,350-ton "King Edwards," but Lord Charles Beresford showed conclusively he was not in favour of a return to medium size battleships. "We must remember," he said, "that all other nations are increasing their battleships, and if we reduce our battleships or in any way reduce their fighting efficiency for meeting, as they might, a larger ship, which would be more efficient on account of being bigger, I think we should make a mistake."

"BIGGEST SMALLEST" AND "SMALLEST BIGGEST" GUNS.

Not only, however, did Lord Charles Beresford sound the knell of the smaller battleships, but his pronouncement on the same occasion was distinctly in favour of simplicity in armaments. "We have too many types of guns," observed his Lordship, who had recently returned from second in command of the Mediterranean Station, and had been discussing the subject with his chief (Sir John Fisher). These two distinguished officers were then in agreement, and apparently still are on the main principles embodied in the "Dreadnought" design. At the R. U. S. lecture referred to, Lord Charles spoke approvingly of an observation which Sir John Fisher had made to the effect that "what was wanted in our ships was the biggest smallest gun and the smallest biggest gun," adding. "I would have these two guns in ships, and not the great diversity of armament that we have at present." These definitions were not "terminological inexactitudes," as subsequent events proved, the "biggest smallest" gun being now represented by the 4-inch weapon used for repelling torpedo attack, and the "smallest biggest" the 12-inch piece. These seven-year-old expressions of faith in the big battleships and a main armament of uniform calibre are revived in order to remove the misconception which has arisen as to Lord Charles Beresford's attitude towards the "Dreadnought" design, and the consistency of which has unjustifiably been called into question.

"DREADNOUGHTS" AND "FORMIDABLES."

The Atlantic Fleet will benefit in homogeneity by the changes which are about to take place as the result of the "Formidable" and "Implacable" being available for service with the Flag of Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg. These vessels have been temporarily serving in the First Division of the Home Fleet, pending the commissioning of the "Temeraire" and "Superb," which are now ready for service. The "Formidable" and "Implacable" will receive the "Albion" and "Russell" respectively, and there will consequently then be a quarrette of "Formidables" in the Atlantic Fleet—the second pair being the "Prince of Wales" and "Queen"—and two of the "Duncan" class, viz., the "Albemarle" and "Cornwallis." This is likely to be the composition of Prince Louis of Battenberg's battle-fleet until the spring of next year, when the commissioning of the "St. Vincent" and "Collingwood" will be available for service in the First Division of the Home Fleet, thus enabling the "Irresistible" and "Bulwark," the remnant of the "Formidables" still serving in the command, to join the Atlantic Fleet in place of the "Albemarle and "Cornwallis." The composition of the Atlantic Fleet will then be absolutely homogeneous.

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

"Truth" has recently delivered an attack upon the Army Council, asserting that it makes no practice of assembling as a formally constituted board, that its decisions are, in effect, the decisions of its individual members, two of them being empowered to act, one of whom may be the Secretary of State; and that each member selects his own staff and "jobs" his round friends into square holes. The result, we are told, is that there is no collective responsibility that the War Office is the scene of internecine strife, every subordinate official seeking to "run his own show," and that Mr. Haldane is omnipotent. Now, Mr. Haldane has extolled the merits of the Army Council and its system on numerous occasions, and he has done so on the avowed ground of bringing military opinion to his elbow. If the army Council fails to meet and meet often on important questions affecting the welfare of the Army or its organisation, it fails in its duty. There is, however, no need for formal meetings to discuss every departmental question. There must be some delegation of responsibility and some flexibility of working officers whose names come up for the appointments falling vacant. In this country patronage is exercised in a different way altogether.

THE REGIMENTAL OFFICER.

The Army has not been at all pleased to find itself described as a "sham," and the regimental officer—that prodigy of patient perseverance and good-natured tolerance—has another cause of complaint. Heretofore described as "stupid," and charged by those who knew nothing of his activities with a somnolence that was foreign to his nature, he found himself in a vortex of ceaseless change, the sport of generals, the victim of tests, and the object of a ceaseless shower of orders, instructions, incitements to write essays and deliver lectures, as well as of a fusillade of tactical homilies, and a multitude of other disturbing things. Now upon his devoted head falls the accusation of being a "sham," or belonging to a "sham." At least so it appears to the man in the street. In truth there is, of course, nothing of the kind. Never was the regimental officer more capable, more alert, better trained or mentally equipped than he is at the present time, and he is but the sample of the whole Army. Individual efficiency is now more evident in the Army than it was even a few years ago, owing to the greater intensity of the work and the strenuous demands that are made. Progress is inevitable, but what of all the men who have fought in our wars? There were giants in those days also. The soldier is sometimes inclined to growl at the successive examinations which confront him in certain stages of his career. He is inclined to think it unreasonable that he, unlike a member of any other profession, should be called upon to undergo tests to prove his fitness at a time when he is actually engaged in his active duties. There is an evident desire wherever we look to ascertain the fitness of soldiers for their work, and this is the explanation of the unsual spectacle, now sometimes witnessed in America of corpulent field officers sprinting along towpaths, which has excited the hilarity of the ribald in the United States. The profession of soldiering is unlike any other. Its whole object is to fit those who enter it for their duties in war, and to test that fitness in such ways as are possible. Officers cannot be tested in peace by the work of war, and therefore the examination of officers by paper tests or by tactical fitness trials has become necessary, and will be continued. The British officer is philosopher enough to recognise this necessity, and he submits to it with the knowledge that his efficiency is necessary for his country's welfare and the advantage of the Service to which he belongs.

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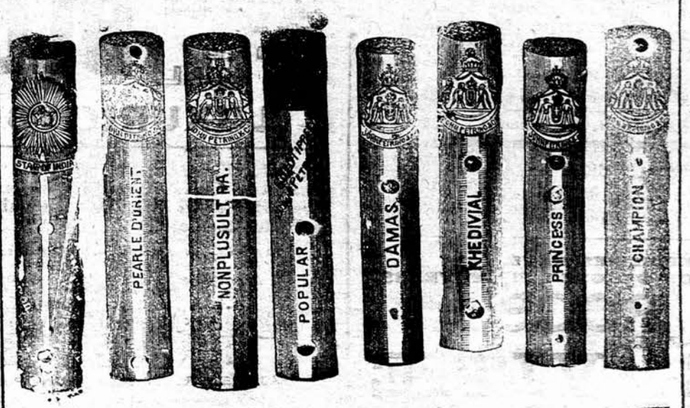

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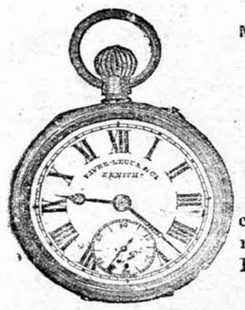

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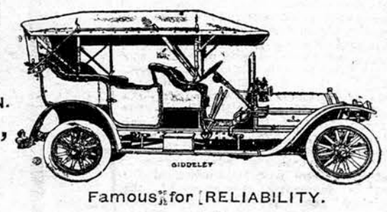

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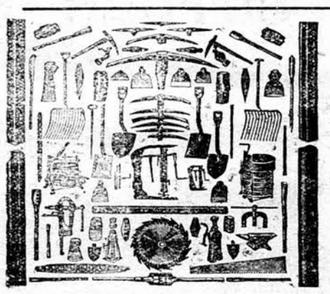

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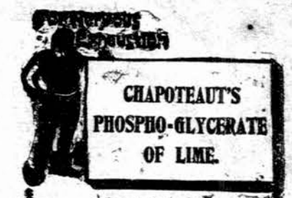

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